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31 July 1985

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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31 July 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC GROUPS URGE U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM KOREA

OW241621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 24 Jun 85

["China Supports Korean Efforts for Reunification of Motherland"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jun (XINHUA)--China has expressed its support for the Korean efforts to peacefully reunite the peninsula and called on the United States to withdraw its troops from the south.

The support was announced today and yesterday when five Chinese organizations separately sent messages to their Korean counterparts on the eve of the north's "anti-U.S. joint struggle month" and the 35th anniversary of the liberation war.

The messages said the realization of peaceful reunification is desired by all Korean people and is urgently needed for safeguarding Asian and world peace. For 35 years, the Korean party and government led by Kim Il-song have submitted various reunification proposals, thus winning sympathy and praise from all peace-loving countries, the messages said. They added that the Chinese people pay high tribute to and firmly support the Korean proposals.

The messages called for the United States to withdraw its troops from South Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

"We believe that no matter how tortuous the road is, the Korean people are sure to achieve the sacred cause of the reunification of the motherland," the messages said.

The messages were sent by All-China Federation of Trade Unions, All-China Women's Federation, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, All-China Youth Federation and All-China Students Federation.

CSO: 4000/299

NORTHEAST ASIA

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG HONORS DPRK GROUP

OW161447 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee, met with and feted a delegation of propaganda workers of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] at the Hangzhou Restaurant on the evening of 7 June. The delegation was headed by Yi Tae-song, first vice minister of the Propaganda Department of the KWP Central Committee.

Comrades Wang Fang and Yi Tae-song successfully delivered ebullient speeches during the banquet. They wished constant consolidation and development of the militant friendship cemented with blood between the CPC and the KWP and between the Chinese and the Korean people.

Present at the banquet to help entertain the guests were Luo Dong, a member of the Standing Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee; Zhang Shaofu, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee; and Fu Liangpin, deputy director of the Zhejiang Provincial Foreign Affairs Office.

The distinguished Korean guests were visiting Hangzhou in the company of Li Yan, secretary general of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee. During their stay in Hangzhou, the Korean guests held a discussion meeting and exchanged information on propaganda work with the responsible persons of the Propaganda Department of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee. The delegation left Hangzhou for Beijing on 8 June.

CSO: 4000/299

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC GROUPS MARK DPRK ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH

OW250421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1511 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jun (XINHUA)--On the eve of Korea's "Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle Month" (25 June-27 July), the CYL Central Committee, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and the All-China Women's Federation recently sent separate messages to the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Students Committee, the Korean-Chinese Friendship Association, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, and the Korean Democratic Women's Union to express their resolute support for the Korean people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The message of the CYL Central Committee says: Under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the KWP, the Korean people, youth, and students are making unremitting efforts to realize an independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. Such a cause accords with the will of the people and the general trend of events. It has won the sympathy and support of the people and youth throughout the world. We are convinced that the Korean people, exerting themselves in struggle, can surely realize their wish of achieving an independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

The message of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Korean Friendship Association says: The Chinese people resolutely support the proposal to establish a democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song and the initiative for tripartite talks submitted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We resolutely demand that the United States withdraw its troops from South Korea and let the Korean people handle their own internal affairs with no outside interference.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the All-China Women's Federation, in their messages, expressed their firm belief that no matter how tortuous the road, the Korean people can surely achieve their sacred cause of reunifying the fatherland under President Kim Il-song's leadership.

CSO: 4000/299

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GROUP--Beijing, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met a 15-member delegation from Japan led by Tatsuchi Yamada here today. Tatsuchi Yamada and other members of the delegation worked in China between 1945 and 1953 as medical workers, providing first aid to the wounded in the People's Liberation Army in northeast China. Wang Zhen called them "old comrades-in-arms and old friends", and paid tribute to them for their contributions to the army in northeast China. He also gave them a brief account of the current situation in China. The Japanese friends arrived here June 28 at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association on a 12-day visit to China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 1 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4003/1130

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI'S WANG DAHAN FETES GDR MINISTER

OW011116 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Comrade Wang Dahan, mayor of Shanghai Municipality, met and feted Comrade Felix Meier, minister of electrical engineering and electronics of the GDR, and his party at the Jingjiang Hotel yesterday. Comrade Jiang Zemin, deputy chief of the State Council's leading group for invigorating the electronics industry and former minister of electronics industry, attended the meeting and banquet.

The delegation of the GDR Ministry of Electrical Engineering and Electronics arrived in Shanghai on 24 June in the company of Comrade Xie Liaojuan, vice-minister of electronics industry. Comrade Felix Meier and his party yesterday visited the Shanghai No. 1 television plant, the Shanghai No. 26 radio plant, and the Shanghai Electric Cable Research Institute.

The delegation will leave Shanghai for Beijing today.

CSO: 4005/11/1

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI: WANG DAOHAN ATTENDS PLANNING WORK MEETING

OW071001 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal Government held a meeting on planning work for Shanghai's rural and urban construction on 5 July. Government leaders Wang Daohan and Ni Tianzeng attended the meeting, at which the municipal planning commission pointed out that Shanghai's present rural and urban planning work should concentrate on improving general plans for building the city's basic facilities, transforming the old zone, and developing a new one. In building basic urban facilities, it is necessary to give priority to serving production and the policy of opening to the outside world. In addition, it is necessary to draw up, as soon as possible, plans for improving traffic and communications systems within the city and for transforming the underground pipe system in the old city zone. At the same time, it is also necessary to draw up, as soon as possible, plans for transforming key areas such as Zhaojiabang Road, Taoxi Road, Siping Road, Hengfeng Road, Tianmu Road, Renmin Guangchang, Nanjing Donglu, and (Pudong Lujiazui) in the near future. In newly developed residential areas, sufficient space should be reserved for the development of tertiary industry.

The municipal planning commission also stressed that unreasonable demands of factories and units that have been ordered to dismantle or move to other areas should be handled by administrative and legal means. Those who intentionally try to delay construction of basic urban facilities should be dealt with according to law.

CSO: 4005/1138

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI'S RUI XINGWEN MARKS CPC ANNIVERSARY

OW290815 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] The party committee of the departments directly under the Shanghai Municipality held a meeting at the Municipal Government Auditorium yesterday afternoon to ceremoniously celebrate the 64th founding anniversary of the CPC. Present at the meeting were Rui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin, Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Ruan Chongwu, and other leading comrades.

Addressing the meeting on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, Comrade Ruan Chongwu called for strengthening the present education of party members in party spirit.

He said: Carrying out a thoroughgoing education to strengthen party spirit in party members is in keeping with the development of the times. It is needed for the successful implementation of reforms, as well as for party construction. It also provides the answers to existing problems within the ranks of our cadres and party members. Education on party spirit must revolve around four subjects: 1) the fundamental objective of the party; 2) lofty ideals; 3) overall interest; and 4) strengthening of discipline.

Comrade Ruan Chongwu said: Party organizations at all levels must look upon education to strengthen the party spirit and on idealism and discipline as the current central task, and a major agenda for the entire party. Each unit must adopt practical measures, based on concrete conditions, and exert genuine efforts to perform this educational task well. They should start with party members, and focus on leading bodies and cadres at all levels. While educating party members, cadres, and the masses to strengthen their party spirit, party organizations at all levels should also carry out regular ideological-political work by various means, so that the thoughts of party members and the masses may truly be unified, in line with the spirit of the central authority's decision on economic restructuring, thereby ensuring the smooth progress of reform.

CSO: 4005/1121

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI LEADERS AT PARTY ANNIVERSARY MEETING

OW051133 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held a tea party for veteran comrades to celebrate the party's anniversary at the banquet hall of the Shanghai exhibition center on the afternoon of 29 June. Ruan Chongwu, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, officiated at the gathering. Rui Xingwen, secretary of the municipal party committee, spoke on the occasion. Leading comrades present at the gathering included Jiang Zemin, Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, and Wu Bangguo.

In his speech, Rui Xingwen said: Veteran comrades and party members are invaluable assets of the party' they embody the party's glorious traditions. On behalf of the municipal party committee, he paid tribute and extended warm regards to veteran comrades and party members in the municipality.

Rui Xingwen said: Reform is a great undertaking without precedent. It is impossible to avoid obstacles in the course of reform as it has both primary and secondary aspects. Communists must stand in the forefront of reform and strive to be pacesetters by continuously displaying the spirit of perseverance and daring to take action to overcome obstacles and win victory.

Rui Xingwen said: We must consolidate and develop the excellent situation in Shanghai and successfully carry out reform in order to make the municipality the real vanguard of the modernization drive and achieve the glorious task entrusted by the party to Shanghai.

Comrade Chen Guodong also spoke at the gathering.

CSO: 4005/1138

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI GOOD-WILL DELEGATION VISITS GDANSK

OW020413 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0813 GMT 30 Jun 85

[By reporter Wen Youren]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--A goodwill delegation from Shanghai municipality, headed by Shanghai Vice Mayor Ye Gongqi, arrived in Gdansk via Warsaw today on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Gdansk provincial government. The delegation and the Gdansk provincial authorities will sign an agreement on establishment of friendship between Shanghai Municipality and Gdansk Province.

The delegation was met at the Gdansk airport by M. Cygan, governor of Gdansk Province; (B. Dashikaivich), secretary of the Gdansk provincial committee of the Polish United Workers Party; and (F. Zwerekovsky), chairman of the Gdansk provincial people's assembly.

Luo Yisu, Chinese consul-general in Gdansk, was also on hand at the airport to meet the delegation.

S. Milewski, vice governor of Gdansk Province, took a special trip to Warsaw to meet the goodwill delegation from Shanghai Municipality.

The Shanghai municipal delegation met with the governor and vice governor of Gdansk Province, the mayors of Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot cities, and the leaders of the departments concerned under the Gdansk provincial government this afternoon. During the meeting, the two sides briefed each other on the situation of each other's province and municipality. In the evening, Gdansk governor Cygan gave a banquet in honor of the Shanghai municipal delegation.

At the meeting and the banquet which were filled with a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides unanimously expressed their welcome to the establishment of friendship between Shanghai Municipality and Gdansk Province and their hope to strengthen friendship and cooperation.

CSO: 4005/1121

31 July 1985

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI LEADERS MEET DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADERS

OW261222 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Rui Xinwen and Jiang Zeming, newly appointed secretary and deputy secretary respectively of the Shanghai Municipal Committee, met at the (Jingjiang) assembly hall on the afternoon of 24 June with responsible persons of the various democratic parties and mass organizations concerned, as well as personages of various circles in Shanghai. Also present at the meeting were Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Ruan Chongwu, Wu Bangguo, and other leading comrades.

In his speech at the meeting, Comrade Rui Xinwen stressed the importance of a united front work in the new period. He said: in carrying out united front work under the new situation, we should broaden our horizon, set our sight on the whole world, and make more friends and foster better friendship with them in order to make greater contributions to reunifying the motherland and rejuvenating China. We will carry on the fine traditions of the party's united front work, persist in carrying out the principle of showing utter devotion to each other, and work hard to improve cooperation with all of you. He said: Democratic parties in Shanghai have many capable people. All of you have cooperated and worked with the CPC for a long time. Under your supervision and with your help, I am sure Shanghai's work will be better accomplished in the future.

Comrades Jiang Zeming and Chen Guodong also spoke at the meeting. (Wang Ke), vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Labor and Wages Commission, gave a report at the meeting on Shanghai's wages reform work.

Responsible persons of the various democratic parties and organizations concerned, and personages of various circles in Shanghai attending the meeting included Zhou Gucheng, Zhao Zhukang, (Wu Ruolan), Xu Yifang, Zhao Chaogou, (Wu Wenqi), Lu Yudao, Deng Yinchu, Tang Junyuan, Ye Shuhua, (Lin Chaoquan), (Zhang Jiashu), and (Chen Mingshan), totaling more than 80 people.

CSO: 4005/1102

EAST REGION

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SHANGHAI PARTY RECRUITS MORE INTELLECTUALS

OW290837 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpt] According to the Organization Department of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, this year, Shanghai has made relative progress in recruiting intellectuals into the party. Among the new party members recruited during the January through May period this year, were 13,624 people whose educational levels are at, or above, technical secondary school, or 67 percent of all new party members.

This year, Shanghai recruited a total of 20,318 new party members during the January through May period, an increase of 82 percent over the January through June period last year, which totaled 11,176 people. Among new party members recruited this year were 6,437 people with various professional skills, or 31.7 percent of all new party members; young party members under 25 totaled 2,852, or 14 percent of all new party members; women party members totaled 5,597, or 27.5 percent of all new party members.

CSO: 4005/1121

EAST REGION

NEW SHANGHAI LEADERS TOUR FACTORIES, PLANTS

OW221047 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Rui Xingwen and Jiang Zemin, respectively secretary and deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and former municipal CPC committee leaders Chen Guodong and Hu Lijiao inspected the Shanghai General Petrochemical Plant and (Tianlin) New Village on 20 June. Since their arrival in Shanghai on 11 June, Rui Xingwen and Jiang Zemin have heard reports by departments concerned.

They went to grassroots units on 20 June for investigation and study. In the morning, the leading comrades first heard a report by (Gu Chiansin), director of the Shanghai General Petrochemical Plant, and then visited the No 1 Chemical Industrial Plant, the No 2 Polyester Plant, the Ocean Terminal, and some residential areas. The leading municipal CPC committee comrades showed much concern for the progress of the second phase construction of the Ocean Terminal. They called on the workers to continue to work hard and prepare to be tested by the state. They also called on factory workers to develop new products, apply new technology, and meet new market demands. The leading comrades also visited (Taojin) District and the (Jingwen) Factory in the afternoon.

After leaving the Shanghai General Petrochemical Plant, the leading comrades went to the (Tianlin) New Village, a new residential area in (Caohelin). They heard a report by the department concerned on construction of residential areas in Shanghai. During the visit, they inquired in detail about construction of residential houses, ancillary facilities, underground engineering work, quality of roads and communications. They sought to understand the housing and rental situation for residents.

Zhu Zongbao, vice mayor; (Qian Xuezhong), secretary general of the municipal government office; (Cao Wenkui) and (Shen Minkang), deputy secretaries general of the municipal CPC committee; (Zhao Dingyu), secretary of the municipal industry bureau party committee; Li Jiagao, director of the municipal economic commission; and (Ye Bochu), deputy director of the municipal construction commission party committee, accompanied the leading municipal CPC committee comrades during yesterday's investigation and study.

CSO: 4005/1102

EAST REGION

FUJIAN PARTY CONGRESS TO OPEN IN FUZHOU 28 JUNE

OW270554 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] The 10th Plenary Session of the 3d Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, which ended today, decided to convene the 4th Fujian Provincial CPC Congress in Fuzhou on 28 June.

The plenary session opened on 25 June. It adopted a resolution approving the decision made at a meeting of the provincial party committee Standing Committee on 25 December 1984 to postpone the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPC Congress until the first half of 1985. The preparations for the convening of this congress have now been completed, and with the approval of the CPC Central Committee, the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPC Congress will open in Fuzhou on 28 June 1985.

The plenary session also adopted a report by the Third Fujian Provincial CPC Committee to the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPC Congress and decided to submit the report to the congress for consideration.

Attending the plenary session were 66 members and alternate members of the provincial party committee. Attending as observers were members of the leading party group of the provincial people's government; principal responsible comrades of provincial-level departments and commissions as well as of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations; and secretaries of prefectural and city party committees.

CSO: 6905/1102

EAST REGION

FUJIAN STRESSES POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW231437 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, the Political Department of the Provincial Economic Commission, and the provincial Trade Union Council jointly put forward their "opinions on conducting education on ideals and discipline for cadres and workers of various enterprises" recently, stressing that from now on it is necessary to consider the education on ideals and discipline as a main subject in carrying out ideological and political education at various enterprises and that it is imperative to firmly grasp well this education.

The "opinions" emphasized the importance and urgency of conducting education on ideals and discipline and pointed out that the education should be carried out in light of the actual situation in the reform of the economic structure and that particular attention should be paid to the following points, view of the masses' problem in understanding and new unhealthy tendencies emerging in the course of reform work:

1. It is necessary to educate cadres and workers to integrate lofty ideals with the spirit of dealing with concrete matters relating to their work and enhance their sense of being masters of society so that they can do well their respective work and exert their utmost efforts.
2. It is necessary to educate cadres and workers to correctly handle the relations between lofty ideals and material interests and foster a communist world outlook. We should explain to them that the value of life is linked to one's contributions to society and that one must not simply demand things. We should guide staff members and workers to link their personal goal of becoming rich with the grand goal of making the whole country and all of the people rich and truly become socialist builders with lofty ideals, morality, culture, and discipline.
3. We should educate cadres and workers to raise their sense of organization and discipline, strengthen their concept of the legal system, consciously fight against new unhealthy tendencies, and ensure the healthy development of reform work. Leading cadres of various enterprises should set examples in observing law and discipline and truly establish the disciplinary authority of the working class.

Moreover, we should answer through education a number of major ideological and theoretical questions raised by cadres and workers, such as the relationship between the vitality of an enterprise and the goal of production, the relationship between production and consumption, and the difference between improving and raising economic results of enterprises and "doing everything to make money."

Last, the "opinions" asked party organizations of various enterprises to attach importance to grasping this work well. They should improve their leading methods and create a new situation in doing ideological and political work. Propaganda and political departments, the trade unions, and the CYL should cooperate in their work under the unified leadership of the party. We should guard against the practice of doing things for only a short period, oversimplification, and formalism. We should organize reading and lecturing, theoretical discussion, (work initiatives) of poems and songs, cultural soirees, visits to old revolutionary base areas, legal consultations, and other activities with education on ideals and discipline as the main subject. Those activities should be lively, welcomed by the masses, and educational. We should mobilize all forces of cultural and art departments, social and propaganda departments, and school and family education to lead the work in order to achieve unified comprehensive results.

CSG: 4805/1102

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG MEETS WHAMPONG ACADEMY ALUMNI

OW291317 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAD in Chinese 23 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Wang Fang, party secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee, yesterday met, and gave a banquet for Li Moan, vice chairman of the Whampoa Military Academy Alumni Association, and other alumni from overseas, Hong Kong, and Macao.

Attending the meeting and the banquet were Wang Jinyang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Wang Qidong, vice chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress; Wang Wenhui, deputy commander of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District; and Liu Dekun, head of the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee. Wang Fang and other comrades had a cordial talk with Li Moan and his party.

Accompanied by Li Ganju, president of the Whampoa Military Academy Alumni Association, Mr Li Moan and his party of 20 arrived in Hangzhou from Xiamen on 21 June. They have been visiting various places in China, having attended the first alumni representative meeting of the Whampoa Military Academy Alumni Association. In the past several days, they have visited Xihu and other scenic spots, historical sites, factories, and the city. They will be leaving Hangzhou for Wuxi on 24 June.

CSO: 4005/1121

31 July 1985

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG ADDRESSES PRESIDIUM MEETING

OW231117 HANGZHOU ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The Presidium of the Third Session of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress held its third meeting on the afternoon of 12 June.

The meeting heard a report by Vice Chairman Liu Dan on examination and revision of the "Regulations on Implementation of the 9 Year Compulsory Education in Zhejiang Province" (Draft). It adopted the "Regulations on Implementation of the 9 Year Compulsory Education in Zhejiang Province" (draft), and decided to submit the "regulations" to the provincial people's congress for examination and approval.

The meeting heard a report by Wu Zhichuan, chairman of the Budget and Final Accounts Examination Committee, on examination of the 1984 final accounts and 1985 draft budget. It also heard a report by Yu Jiyi, chairman of the Motions Examination Committee, on opinions regarding handling of motions presented by the deputies.

The meeting adopted a resolution on the "Government Work Report" (Draft), a resolution on approving the report on the draft 1985 Zhejiang National Economic and Social Development Plan (Draft), a resolution on approving the report on the draft 1984 final accounts and 1985 budget for Zhejiang Province (draft), a resolution on the work report of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee (Draft), a resolution on the work report of the Zhejiang Provincial Higher People's Court (draft), and a resolution on the work report of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Procuratorate (draft). It decided to submit the above resolutions to the provincial people's congress for examination and approval. The meeting also adopted resolutions on other issues.

Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended the third meeting of the Presidium and delivered an important speech.

The meeting was presided over by Shang Jingcai, permanent chairman of the Presidium. Attending the meeting were other permanent chairmen: Li Fengping, Chen Anyu, Liu Dan, Li Yuhua, Wu Zhichuan, Wang Qidong, Yu Jiyi, and King Zitao.

CSU: 40015/1101

EAST REGION

JIANGSU CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE WORK REPORT

OWZ71001 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 85 p 2

["Excerpts" of work report of Standing Committee of Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress by He Binghao, vice chairman of Standing Committee of Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, at Third Session of Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on 11 May 1985]

[Text] Fellow deputies:

I am entrusted by the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress to report on the work of the Standing Committee over the past year.

Since the end of the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress in June last year and under the leadership of the Provincial CPC Committee, we have fulfilled several major tasks in striving to implement the guiding principle that the work of the people's congress must be in keeping with and serve the general tasks and goals of the party and the state in the new period, in placing our work emphasis on strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system for the purpose of developing socialist productive forces and realizing the four modernizations, and in opening up a new situation in the work of the people's congress for the purpose of promoting our province's economic construction and winning the first battle in the new campaign to seize "seven victories in seven battles." The major tasks we have fulfilled are as follows:

I. Persistently Proceed from Reality. Formulate Local Laws and Regulations

Formulating local laws and regulations is an important task for perfecting the socialist legal system as well as a major responsibility entrusted to the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee by the law. Over the past year we have examined and formulated seven laws and regulations, including the "Regulations of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on Formulating Local Laws and Regulations," "Regulations of Jiangsu Province on Protecting the Legitimate Rights and Interests of Women and Children," "Measures of Jiangsu Province for Managing Mountain and Back Resources," "Measures of Jiangsu Province for Supervising Sanitation Conditions of Food Sold by Small Retailers and at County Fairs," "Regulations of Nanjing City on Controlling Smoke and Dust from Stoves and Kilns," and

"Regulations of Nanjing City on Managing City Appearance and Environmental Sanitation." In addition, we have adopted two legal decisions. One is the "Decision Concerning the Change of Titles of Village People's Congress and Village Head after a Village is Changed into a Town," and the other is a "Decision to Delegate powers to Standing Committees of people's congresses of Cities Directly Under the Provincial Government in Approving the Creation of Agencies of the People's Procuratorate in Centers of Reform and Education Through Labor Under City Jurisdiction." The promulgation and enforcement of these laws and regulations have played a vital role in supporting and promoting our province's spiritual and material civilization.

Proceeding from reality is a basic principle of our committee in formulating local laws and regulations. In drafting the abovementioned laws and regulations, all departments concerned did a great deal of investigation and study. In the process of examining these laws and regulations, the Standing Committee and all other committees concerned with this work carried out special investigations and worked hard to gain firsthand material in order to make the laws and regulations meet as much as possible the actual needs of our province. In examining and revising the "Measures of Jiangsu Province for Managing Mountain and Back Resources" and the "Measures of Jiangsu Province for Supervising Sanitation Conditions of Food Sold by Small Retailers and at County Fairs," we organized personnel to carry out investigations in Nanjing, Zhenjiang, Suzhou, Xuyong, Xuzhou, Liangyungang, and other cities and counties and repeatedly solicited views from the various quarters concerned.

Upholding the mass line and pooling the wisdom of the masses is another basic principle of our committee in formulating local laws and regulations. Local laws and regulations must fully reflect the wisdom of the people. In general, the following rules must be followed. First, a draft law or regulation to be proposed must be based on the desire of the people and be in keeping with the vital interests of the majority. For example, a proposal made by the provincial people's deputies and departments for providing protection to the legitimate rights and interests of women and children was based on the fact that the legitimate rights and interests of women and children were violated in some localities. It was to that end that we formulated the "Regulations on Protecting the Legitimate Rights and Interests of Women and Children." Second, in the process of drafting a law or regulation, serious investigations and studies as well as summing up of practical experiences are indispensable tasks. For example, the "Regulations of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on Formulating Local Laws and Regulations" was drafted on the basis of practices in local legislative work by the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee since its inauguration. Third, it is necessary to employ various communication media to widely solicit views while drafting laws and regulations. In order to hear views from various quarters, we held forums attended by personnel from departments concerned. Asked city and county people's congress standing committees to carry out discussions, invited law research departments and law experts to offer views on the revision of laws and regulations, and organized provincial deputies to engage in research work. Fourth, in examining laws and regulations, the Standing Committee always gave full play to democracy, pooled correct opinions, and did a very conscientious job of revision.

In addition, according to the demands of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee, we conducted investigations and studies with regard to the drafts of the "Labor Law," "Accounting Law," "Inheritance Law," "Law of State-Owned Industrial Enterprises," "Law of Mineral Resources," and give other laws that were sent us for comment. We had the city and county people's congress standing committees and provincial departments concerned discuss these draft laws, collected their opinions, and submitted them to the authorities concerned.

In formulating local laws and regulations, we have not done enough in two areas: First, our work of economic legislation has not been fast enough to meet the needs of the developing situation; second, our legislative work has not been sufficiently well planned. The "Decision" of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee points out: "More and more norms for guiding economic relations and activities will have to be formulated in the form of laws in the course of economic restructuring and national economic development." In accordance with this requirement, we should from now on plan well and regard it as a major aspect of our local legislative work to formulate economic laws and regulations to meet the needs of economic restructuring and the four modernizations program.

II. Strengthen Legal Supervision and the Supervision Over Other Work With Emphasis on Promoting Economic Construction

What supervision should an organ of state power exercise? One is legal supervision, the other is supervision over government, judicial, and procuratorial work.

During the past year, we have done some work in these two areas while putting emphasis on promoting economic construction.

First, we have strengthened supervision over the enforcement of laws, mostly economic laws and regulations.

1. In a planned way, we have included supervision over the enforcement of laws as an important item on the standing committee's agenda and established it as a regular task. Since its ninth session last October, the Standing Committee has examined the enforcement of one or two laws or regulations at each of its regular sessions. We have examined five laws and regulations, including the "Law of Economic Contracts" and "Law of Water Pollution Control."

2. Together with various city and county (district) people's congress standing committees, we have examined, supervised, and urged the enforcement of laws in connection with those major issues about which the broad masses are deeply concerned. In recent years the governments at all levels in our province have adopted a number of measures to prevent and deal with environmental pollution. They did a great deal of work and achieved certain results in this respect. However, this task was not given as serious attention as it should. There still was the serious problem of pollution of surface and ground water in both urban and rural areas of our province, and the problem was still intensifying in some localities. To strengthen water pollution

control was a matter bearing on the four modernizations program and the people's health and became an urgent demand of the broad masses. Because of this, we listened to, examined, and discussed the report on this work submitted by the government department concerned at the ninth session of the Standing Committee. Subsequently, in the last winter-spring period, together with various city and county (district) people's congress standing committees, we organized some 2,000 people's deputies and relevant government personnel at and above the county level to inspect and examine the water pollution control work carried out in various localities and to further publicize the "Law of Water Pollution Control." In doing this, they came to understand the serious extent of water pollution in many localities and offered suggestions and opinions on solving the problem. This promoted the enforcement of the "Law of Water Pollution Control." After hearing the work report on these inspections, the 12th session of the Standing Committee adopted a "Resolution on Seriously Enforcing the Law of Water Pollution Control." Practice has proved that coordinated action taken by local people's congress standing committees at various levels to inspect and examine the enforcement of a law can have great effect and produce good results. This is a good experience we have gained in supervising the enforcement of laws.

3. We have examined the preparatory work before the actual implementation of laws and regulations, thereby laying a sound foundation for their enforcement. In particular, we have examined the preparatory work for the implementation of the "Patent Law" and two provisional statutes of our province concerning education, the "Provisional Statutes of Jiangsu Province of Popularization of Primary Compulsory Education" and the "Provisional Statute of Jiangsu Province on Elimination of Illiteracy," both adopted at the last session, are of vital significance to economic construction and science and cultural development in our province. During the latter half of last year, we examined on many occasions the work done in preparation for the implementation of these two educational statutes so as to ensure that they would be put into effect on 1 January this year. The 10th session of the Standing Committee paid special attention to hearing, examining, and discussing the provincial people's government report on this work. Our examinations showed that governments at various levels in the province and their educational departments had done a great deal of preparatory work for the implementation of these two provisional statutes, including the formulation of necessary plans, raising of funds, training of teachers, and improvement of conditions for running schools. The implementation of the two provisional statutes on education has given a powerful impetus to the work of popularizing primary education and eliminating illiteracy in our province. Now 98 percent of the school-age children in the province go to school, and the proportion of school-age children with a stable school-going record each year (neng gong gu lu 1628 7255 044.3/64) is 97 percent. Basically, primary education has been popularized in 94 counties (districts) of our province. This is 92 percent of the counties and other units of equivalent level in the province. Among youths and middle-aged people in rural areas from 12 to 40 years of age, over 87 percent are literate. Illiteracy has been basically eliminated in 47 counties and 10 districts.

4. We have urged the departments concerned to earnestly investigate and deal with cases of violation of laws exposed by the people and with unjust, false, and wrong charges the people have appealed against. Last year we passed a number of letters of appeal from the masses to the departments concerned, and asked them to take responsibility for handling these appeals and report to us what they have done. With regard to typical unjust, false, and wrong charges, we asked the departments concerned to make investigations, and after the charges were found to be really groundless, corrective actions were taken according to the procedures for judicial supervision as stipulated by the law.

Second, we have strengthened the supervision over government, judicial, and procuratorial work centered on economic construction.

With regard to work supervision, during the past year we carried out this task mainly by hearing, examining, and discussing government, court, and procuratorial work reports. At the 8th and 11th sessions of the Standing Committee, we heard, examined, and discussed respectively the reports on the province's economic work and plans delivered by Vice Governor Chen Huan-you and Governor Gu Xiulian. We also heard reports by Nantong and Lianyungang, both coastal cities, on the work done in opening up to the outside world and a report by the provincial supply and marketing cooperative on structural reform. In addition, we heard, examined, and discussed reports on trials of economic cases and on economic procuratorial work respectively by the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate. In examining and discussing these reports, the Standing Committee members not only affirmed the results of the work, but also offered opinions and suggestions on existing problems by seeking truth from facts. In examining and discussing the two economic work reports by the government, they agreed with the analysis of the economic situation in our province and the measures taken by the provincial government. They pointed out that, despite the excellent situation, we should remain sober-minded and should study and solve the new circumstances and questions that arise in economic construction and structural reform. It is necessary, they said, to pay attention to the uneven economic development in various parts of our province, to take down-to-earth measures to develop northern Jiangsu at a quicker pace, and to make serious efforts to step up price control so as to check the unhealthy trend of indiscriminate price hikes. At the same time, they made a number of positive suggestions to further adjust the rural production structure, improve the work of technology imports, control environmental pollution, and promote the building of a spiritual civilization. In examining and discussing the court and procuratorial work reports, the Standing Committee members stressed the need to strengthen propaganda and educational work on economic laws and regulations so as to induce people to carry out economic activities according to the law. They asked that judicial and procuratorial departments at all levels enforce the law impartially, do away with interference, especially government interference, and grasp the key points in handling major and important cases. In addition, they said, it is necessary to recruit more personnel to handle legal cases and improve their quality so as to meet the needs of economic trials and economic procuratorial work. These opinions and suggestions had a certain effect on supporting and promoting the government, court, and procuratorial work.

How to give play to the role of local organs of state power in legal supervision and supervision over other work is a major question concerning the strengthening of the legal system. Despite the work we have done in this respect, we still lack experience and our work is far from adequate. In the future, we should continue to do more practical work and acquire experience, regarding this as our key task. In particular, we should grasp typical cases of violation of the law, organize investigation of these cases, and urge the departments concerned to deal with them earnestly so as to ensure the enforcement of the Constitution and other laws in our province. At the same time, we should further strengthen propaganda and educational work on the legal system. At the 12th session of the Standing Committee, we heard, examined, and discussed a report by the provincial judicial department on popularizing general legal knowledge in the province within 5 years and, accordingly, adopted a "resolution to strengthen propaganda on the legal system and to popularize general legal knowledge." We stressed that this was a major political task for the whole society and for the citizens at large and urged the people's governments at all levels to strengthen leadership over this task and carry it out step by step according to the 5-year plan for popularizing general legal knowledge. Then, together with the Propaganda Department of the Provincial CPC Committee, we invited the responsible persons of journalistic, publishing, and law research departments in Nanjing to a meeting to discuss ways to strengthen the work related to the publicizing of the socialist legal system.

III. Sum Up Experience, Advance Amid Explorations, Strengthen the Building of Socialist Democracy.

In the past year we have summed experience in practice, advanced amidst explorations, and gradually strengthened the building of the democratic system in the following aspects:

1. Ensuring that the People's Congress Standing Committee holds regular meetings successfully. The People's Congress Standing Committee is charged with collective responsibility. It decides on problems and exercises power collectively. Since the last meeting, the Standing Committee has held six regular meetings. To ensure success in these regular meetings, we have drawn on previous experience and made some explorations and improvements. The items to be placed on the agenda of each regular meeting are studied and decided on by a chairmanship meeting before the end of the preceding regular meeting, and advance notices are served. Adequate preparations are made before each regular meeting, and the related drafts and materials to be liberated at the meeting are sent to the members as soon as possible so they can study the subjects and prepare their opinions beforehand. Democracy is encouraged, and the wisdom of the masses is pooled by holding group or multigroup discussions at each regular meeting. At each regular meeting it has become established practice to invite responsible comrades of standing committees of city people's congresses to attend the meeting as observers. This helps us understand the state of affairs in all localities. At the last two regular meetings, we began to invite provincial people's deputies concerned to attend the meetings as observers to voice their opinions. As for fully encouraging democracy and holding regular meetings successfully, there still

is room for improvement. For instance, important suggestions, criticisms, and opinions offered by members at regular meetings should be earnestly handled and given careful replies.

2. Fostering closer ties with provincial people's deputies. To improve work in this field, the Ninth Standing Committee meeting made some necessary revisions and supplements in the method of liaison, and promulgated anew the "Measures on Strengthening Liaison with Provincial People's Deputies." The office of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee has augmented the staff of offices in charge of liaison with deputies; these staff are responsible for handling letters and visits from the masses and getting out of their office to listen to deputies' views. Responsible comrades of the Standing Committee have conducted investigations and studies at grassroots units, visited deputies, and held discussion meetings to listen to their opinions. Drafts of some decrees deliberated by the Standing Committee have also been sent to deputies concerned, if necessary, to solicit their opinions. We have also entrusted standing committees of city and county people's congresses to strengthen liaison with provincial deputies in their localities, and to organize the deputies to take part in inspection activities, investigations, and studies.

Before the current session of the Provincial People's Congress, we organized provincial people's deputies for an inspection tour to learn about the reform of the economic system in urban areas, the readjustment of the rural production structure, and the work of strengthening democracy and the legal system. The inspection paved the way for the success of this meeting. It fostered closer ties between the deputies and the masses, enhanced the role of people's deputies, and promoted the work of local governments.

3. Overseeing the handling of deputies' suggestions, criticisms, and opinions. Together with the Provincial Government, we have transmitted 88 motions and 801 suggestions, criticism, and opinions offered by deputies at the last session to the departments concerned for processing. In light of the urgent demands of the masses, we have made special research in five fields: environmental pollution control, reinvigoration of Chinese medicine, formulation of decrees on family planning, establishment of an overseas Chinese committee under the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and establishment of closer ties with provincial people's deputies. As of now, with the exception of the formulation of decrees on family planning and the establishment of an overseas Chinese committee under the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, conditions for which are still not ripe, actions have been taken in these fields. On the whole, the processing of motions, suggestions, criticism, and opinions offered by deputies has, for the most part, been satisfactory. However, in some cases, due to tardiness in inspection, the quality of processing has been affected to a certain extent. This year we will further tighten inspection and supervision, taking into consideration the major concerns of the broad masses of people, concentrating on crucial matters, and handling the cases satisfactorily to secure practical results.

4. Completing, according to law, the reelection required for the new terms of county and township people's congresses throughout the province. Last year we took guidance on this work as our major task in promoting democracy. As of the end of September last year, 105 county-level units (including 41 districts) and 2,073 township-level units (including 191 towns) in the province had completed reelection. As can be seen from the new county and township leading members elected, a big stride was made toward the goal of making our contingent of cadres "more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent." Among the 528 new county (district) heads and deputy heads, 60.4 percent have had a college education and 39.6 percent have received secondary specialized or middle school education. Among the 4,753 township heads and deputy heads, 61.7 percent have had a middle-school level or higher education. Some shortcomings and problems still appeared in the reelection work. The main problems were that some localities failed to do satisfactory propaganda and mobilization work, did not act in strict accordance with the law, and, in some cases, even violated the law. All these problems, however, were corrected after they were discovered.

IV. Strengthen Self-Improvement to Meet New Demands

The work of our people's congress standing committee is currently still going through a process of immense change, which is necessary and inevitable in the development of history. To cope and catch up with this immense change, we have put stress on the following tasks:

1. We have made more efforts to study in order to clearly understand the guiding thought for the work of the people's congress. At standing committee chairmanship meetings and standing committee sessions, conscientious efforts have been made to study the "decision of the Central Committee of the communist party of China on Reform of the Economic Structure," Documents no 8 and 9 (1984) of the CPC Central Committee, and Chairman Peng Zhen's Important speeches on the work of the People's Congress. In the meantime, the various organs of the standing committee carried out studies in connection with party rectification. As a result of these studies, our comrades came to understand that achievement of the great objective of quadrupling the annual gross value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century depends on political stability and unity, on party policies and state laws, and on the initiative and creativity of all the masses aroused by socialist democracy. They also realized that the local organs of state power should fulfill their bourgeois duties, make intensive efforts to promote democracy and build the legal system, and contribute to the fulfillment of the general tasks and objectives of our party and state. Because of the clear understanding of this guiding thought, we have been able to do active work.

2. We have strengthened investigations and studies and improved our work methods. Over the past year the standing committee and its work commissions have strengthened specialized investigations and studies with regard to economic construction, examination of draft laws and regulations, legal supervision, and other matters. Responsible comrades of the standing committee visited 11 cities and 32 counties (districts) in various parts of the province

to conduct inspections and investigations with regard to such questions as reform of the urban and rural economic structures, legislative work concerning state-owned enterprises and village and town industries, specialized and key households and integrated economic establishments in rural areas, and the work of local people's congresses. The various work commissions also carried out investigations and studies in relevant cities, counties, and grassroots units. In the course of these investigations, we gave full play to the role of members and deputies with specialized knowledge and conscientiously listened to their opinions. Based on the information obtained through the investigations, we made analyses and studies in order to provide a basis for the standing committee to examine and discuss various questions and to make decisions.

We organized some members who were in Nanjing to conduct inspections in connection with the implementation of the "Food Sanitation Law (for Trial Purposes)" and the "Law of Water Pollution Control" as well as the popularization of primary compulsory education. After the inspections, they gave their opinions and made suggestions with regard to existing problems.

Throughout the whole course of investigations and studies, we paid attention to studying and implementing the pertinent laws. Before making the investigations, we made a serious effort to study the provisions of the pertinent laws so as to use them as a basis and a guidance for the investigations. In the course of the investigations, we publicized and implemented the pertinent laws in the light of the realities. Finally, in drawing conclusions and making decisions, we made checkups to see if our conclusions and decisions were in conformity with the Constitution and other laws.

In the future, we will make still better plans for our investigations and studies, grasp major questions, and try to acquire a deep understanding of the situation. In addition, we will devote even greater efforts to analyzing and studying questions.

3. We have strengthened our ties with city and county (district) people's congress standing committees and joined them in exploring ways to improve the work of people's congresses. In the middle of January this year, we convened a meeting to exchange experience in the work of city and county (district) people's congresses in the province. The meeting had a positive effect on giving full play to the role of local organs of state power at all levels, on promoting democracy and building the legal system, and on ensuring the implementation of the policy of making reforms, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the economy of our province. Beginning this year, the general office of the provincial people's congress standing committee published and distributes a "newsletter on the work of the People's Congresses" to various city and county (district) people's congress standing committees, providing a new channel for the exchange of work information and experience.

4. We have further improved our various organs to meet the needs of the new situation. The new situation has put new and still higher demands on the work of the people's congress. Under such circumstances, we have gradually increased the personnel of our various organs, set up the necessary work

systems, and improved the style of work. This year we will organize our office cadres to continually devote their efforts to study, in particular the study of legal knowledge. We will formulate a plan to enable our comrades working in offices to become familiar with the constitution and other basic laws and to have a grasp of legal knowledge within 2 to 3 years.

In addition to the above, we have during the past year received parliamentary delegations from 15 countries and regions, including Senegal, Zanzibar, and Aichi Prefecture of Japan. We have also received more than 50 visiting groups composed of comrades from various provincial, municipal, and regional people's congress standing committees, including from Beijing, Jilin, Liaoning, Guangdong, Yunnan, Zhejiang, Xinjiang, Gansu, Hubei, and Nei Monggol. In the meantime, we have visited the Standing Committees of the Guangdong and Fujian Provincial People's Congresses to learn from and exchange work experience with them.

Fellow deputies, the past year has seen some new progress made in the work of the Standing Committee, but this still falls short of the duties and responsibilities given us by the Constitution and the Organic Law of Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments. The people of the whole province have placed great expectations on us. Moreover, there is heavy work to be done this year. In view of this, we must continue to make serious efforts to study and implement the "decision" of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to put into practice the guidelines of the 3d Session of the 6th National People's Congresses. With particular attention to economic construction and the reform of the economic structure, we must make more efforts to promote socialist democracy and build the socialist legal system and to fulfill our duties and responsibilities according to the law. Together with all deputies, we must make concerted efforts to explore new ways to improve the work of the people's congress, open up a new situation in this work, and make due contributions to winning the second of the new "seven battles" our province is fighting and to ensuring and promoting the sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the various sectors of our province's economy.

EAST REGION

JIANGSU POLICIES ON IMPLEMENTING CPC DOCUMENT

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[Text] In order to conscientiously carry out the policy of reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy; to speed up readjustment of the agricultural and industrial structure in rural areas; to vigorously develop commodity production; to raise combined economic results; and to prosper the rural economy, the Jiangsu provincial CPC Committee and People's Government, taking into consideration the actual situation in the province's rural areas, have made the following resolutions regarding implementation of the "Ten Policies on Further Enlivening the Rural Economy" (i.e. the 1985 Document No. 1 of the CPC Central Committee) by the CPC Central Committee and State Council:

1. State Monopoly for Purchase of Grain and cotton to be abolished and changed to purchase on a contract basis. The variety and quantity of wheat, paddy, corn, and cotton to be purchased on a contract basis by Jiangsu Province, as decided by the State, should be specified to each household. Purchase contracts should be negotiated and signed between peasant households, grassroots grain departments, and supply and marketing departments. Purchase contracts for each year should be signed before the autumn sowing. Both parties should seriously carry out the contracts they have signed, under normal circumstances.

Price of purchased grain, long-grained nonglutinous rice, glutinous rice, corn, and white wheat, to be set according to a "Dan San Qi" [reverse 20-70 percentage rate, 0227 0005 0003] system (that is, 30 percent will be paid at the state's listed price, and 70 percent at the price for above-quota purchases.) Purchase prices of round-grained nonglutinous rice, are to be set according to a "Dan Er Ba" [reverse 20-80 percentage rate, 0227 0059 0360] system, and red wheat to a "Dao Si Liu" [reverse 40-60 percentage rate 0227 0934 0362] system. Prices of fine-variety rapeseed should be determined by the quality of the crops. Those cities and counties suffering from reduced income, due to the high percentage of red wheat they produce, will be given a certain amount of subsidy at the end of each grain-purchasing year. Grain not included in purchase contracts may be marketed freely through various channels. All grain departments should actively take part in market regulations, expand purchase and marketing activities, and speed up circulation. If market grain prices are lower than the state's listed prices, grain departments should still purchase at listed prices.

After abolition of state monopoly purchase for grain, the collective economy should no longer practice unified distribution of grain.

The price of purchased cotton, to be set according to a "reverse 30-70 percentage rate" in the Huaibei area, and to a "normal 40-60 percentage rate" (that is, 60 percent will be paid at the state's listed price, and 40 percent at the price for above-quota purchases in the Huainan area. Purchase of cotton listed in contracts should be guaranteed. Cotton not included in purchase contracts may be marketed freely through various channels. Departments concerned should make positive efforts to expand the cotton market, increase exports, and assist peasants to develop the processing industry make readily-marketable products, and using cotton as raw material.

Rapeseed should be purchased according to a specified percentage rate. Purchase contracts for peanuts should be negotiated and signed between grain departments and peasants before sowing. Peanuts not included in contracts may be freely marketed.

Purchase of silkworm cocoons, flue-cured tobacco, peppermint, medicinal materials, and flax will remain the same this year, and will be on a contract basis, beginning next year. Crops not included in purchase contracts will be at the disposal of the peasants.

Purchase prices of agricultural and sideline products should be based on the quality of the products. Unreasonable degrading or upgrading of product quality and a reduction, or raising, of the purchase price are not allowed, nor is fixing the percentage of different grades of purchased products.

After reforming the unified and fixed state procurement systems, departments concerned should continue to issue down payments to those lacking production funds. This down payment should be returned after the sale of agricultural products.

2. Fixed purchase quotas for hogs will be abolished, and their price control will be lifted. A guided system of purchase and marketing, through negotiation, will be enforced. Multichanneled operations should be allowed. Hog-raising households may freely deal with state-run enterprises, collectives, or individual entrepreneurs; or they may choose to undertake hog slaughtering, processing, and marketing themselves. State food corporations should order pigs by contract, participate actively in regulating the market, and use prices to guide production and regulate consumption. Reasonable price differences should be allowed between various regions, seasons, and qualities. Should there be a surplus of hogs in the market depressing prices, state food corporations must buy excess supplies at protective prices equivalent to that quoted after hog prices were increased in 1979 (including incentive-type differences paid out to encourage the sale of grains). They must then do a good job of processing, storage, and marketing. After the system of fixed purchase quotas for live hogs is abolished, land allocated to the peasants for growing pig feed will not be altered.

Controls over aquatic products will be lifted entirely, and there will no longer be fixed quota purchase nor procurement at parity prices.

Controls over vegetables in large and medium-sized cities, as well as in industrial and mining areas, will be gradually lifted. Every city will decide for itself the degree, timing, measures, and manner of that relaxation. After controls over vegetables are lifted, state subsidies will remain in place temporarily, to be used by the localities in regulating market supply and demand, and in improving vegetable business. Food grains of individual vegetable growers will be furnished at a price set at the 30-70 percentage rate. [30 percent will be paid by the price for above-quota purchases, and 70 percent will be paid by the state's unified purchase price]

3. Peasants must be encouraged, and instructed, to reform the agricultural structure, according to market demands and local conditions. Peasant households have the right to manage their contracted land independently. Interference in their management is not allowed, so long as they do not jeopardize the ecology, natural resources, and public installations, or undermine the interests of other peasant households.

Cultivated land must be greatly cherished. Enterprises under public or collective ownership are forbidden to expand land use beyond the authorized area, and new houses constructed by peasant households must not occupy more space than stipulated. In order to meet the needs of developing the aquatic breeding and processing industries, peasant households may, upon approval of the village people's government, and under unified planning, build temporary production facilities in their residential areas and private plots. However, strict control must be imposed on occupation of contracted land. Occupiers must pay a fixed amount of land usage fee to the collective.

During the contract period, peasants, who increase their income as a result of the reform of their production structure, will generally not have to raise their contributions to the collective's accumulation fund.

Cultivation of land on hills and mountains with slopes at 25 degrees or more, which are suitable for afforestation and herding, must be terminated as soon as possible, in order that the hills and mountains may be used for afforestation and herding once more. Peasants who do so may be exempt from paying agricultural tax for a certain period, as approved by the county people's government, and in accordance with their income. Should there be a shortage of food grains, these will be provided by the state at the original, unified purchase prices. Diversified forms of funding must be extended to afforestation projects.

Existing water lands, as well as those reclaimed from farming, must be fully exploited in developing the aquatic breeding industry. However, it is forbidden to take over cultivated land. In organizing the peasant households to jointly undertake fish-breeding activities, the collective must adapt to local conditions, respect the decision-making power of the peasants, ensure the peasants' earnings from their labor and capital investments, and prohibit gratuitous transfer of resources.

4. Various effective measures must be adopted to vigorously support reform of the production structure in rural areas, and to ensure continued income increases for the peasants.

Starting this year, and within the next 2 to 3 years, provinces, municipalities, and counties will have to annually spend from 5 to 10 percent of the local reserve funds in helping the rural areas develop the farm products processing industry, strengthen infrastructure construction, establish, and reinforce, the service network, as well as readjust the farming structure.

Peasants need not shoulder the operational cost of grains supplied to them by the state at original unified purchase prices to support farm restructuring.

Concerned departments and units should consider the development of production, along with safeguarding the peasants' interests and increasing their income, as the starting point for their work. They should actively help the peasants raise the output and quality of grains, cotton, edible oil, and other crops, as well as help develop diversified business operations. Aside from those permitted by the state, prices of the means of production furnished to the peasants may not be arbitrarily raised.

5. Because of their marginal profits, feed processing plants run by collectives, joint and individual households may be exempted from paying an operations fee, commodity tax, business tax, urban facilities maintenance tax, or energy and transportation construction funds. They need not turn in profits, nor pay revenue tax for 3 years. Their electricity bills will be calculated at rates applicable to the agricultural sector. The feed departments should allocate a portion of grain at parity prices to the few difficult areas, in order to support the development of the feed industry.

The forage crops, which are provided by the state at the original unified purchase price to help develop the livestock industry in rural areas, should be used primarily to bolster hog breeding, and should be provided with reference to the state orders on hogs. Prices quoted in contracts should be set in reference to market prices. While forage crops are normally processed first before delivery to clients, raw crops may also be provided, if requested.

Feed processing enterprises should improve operations, raise quality, lower production costs, provide convenient services to customers, and actively promote the use of mixed fodder.

Planting of forage grass, or intercropping of grains and feed, should be advocated on deserted beaches, in hilly areas, and other places suitable for forage grass growing and herding.

6. Society must be encouraged to raise funds to build transportation facilities. Whoever invests will also benefit. Under unified planning, peasants will be given permission to raise funds and build roads. Investors will be authorized to collect toll fees from vehicles engaged in business activities. Standard toll fees will be determined by the provincial transportation management department.

The system of road construction by civilian workers will continue. Further subsidies for civilian road construction will be increased reasonably.

Roads, constructed by the local people with public assistance, may be turned over to the transportation departments for maintenance after examination and approval. Otherwise, the roads may be maintained and managed by the local people themselves, with the transportation departments allocating maintenance fees according to road grade.

It is necessary to strengthen safety education and management of land and water vehicles run by peasants. Governments at all levels must organize the different departments in charge of industrial and commercial administration, finance, prices, public security, and transportation to carry out an overall checkup and reorganization of the existing fare system. The province will draw up unified regulations, and issue certificates for fare collection. Unless approved by the provincial people's government, no department or unit may set up its own rules, issue its own certificates, or collect money from the peasants.

7. Localities and enterprises must be encouraged to raise funds and buy stocks of power plants newly constructed or expanded by the state. Electricity will be supplied, and dividends paid out, on the basis of the stocks in possession.

Localities and enterprises with sufficient resources may independently, or jointly, build small-scale power stations, which they may manage, maintain, and employ for their own use. They should sign contracts, if they wish to be integrated into the power network. In the spirit of support, power departments should provide preferential treatment in the purchase of power from them, and in resupplying them with power.

8. Credit cooperatives should practice independent accounting, and be responsible for their own profit and loss to further reviven rural banking, and improve the circulation of funds.

Peasants may find it suitable to create the many types of nongovernmental credit organizations, but they should not rush headlong into mass action. Establishing nongovernmental credit organizations requires self-raised funds, registration, approval, and business licenses. A certain amount of reserve funds for withdrawals and deposits should also be paid to the agricultural bank, as stipulated. Agricultural banks should warmly support, and provide vocational guidance to all nongovernmental credit organizations.

Normal money-lending and borrowing activities are allowed among individual peasants.

Organizations concerned with the operation and management of rural cooperative economy may provide financial services, and make flexible use of collective funds, as well as the peasants' idle capital.

9. County people's governments should organize efforts to reschedule debts owed by the rural areas since 1977. In accordance with the guidelines of the State Council's Document no. 45 of 1981, they should deal with different cases in a different manner, cancelling debts where necessary, demanding required repayments, and exempting interests on debts where warranted. Repayments may be made in installments, by drawing on the collective's accumulated funds, or the households concerned may be required to repay the debts at regular intervals. The recovered amount may be used by the county for low-interest loans.

10. Strictly guard against overburdening the peasants, continue to implement the provisions of the provincial CPC committee's document No. 40 of 1981, and substantially reduce nonproduction expenditure. All funds retained by the collective should be kept within 5 percent of the net income derived from the contracted work. They should not exceed 10 percent.

Social expenditures delivered by rural enterprises to townships and villages for use in local construction, and for the people's welfare should, in general, be confined to 4 to 8 percent of after-tax profit. They should not exceed 10 percent. Moreover, no units or individuals may use any pretext to exact funds from rural enterprises, or to force the latter to "make donations."

The township people's government will prepare budgets for rural education, planned parenthood, medical services, militia training, preferential treatment, small fever prevention, communications, and other projects run by the people and supported by the Government, including additional educational expenditure. After the budgets have been discussed by the township people's congress, overall arrangements will be made, based on the budgeted amount, and the use of the money will be designated. It is not permitted to exact extra payments under any pretext.

It is necessary to truly protect the rights and interests of village and town enterprises, and it is not allowed to alter the nature of the ownership of village and town enterprises, or to requisition the property of village and town enterprises for the sake of unifying the management of these enterprises, of conducting experiments in selected units, and of turning an association. The amounts requisitioned should be singled out and repaid to the village and town enterprises at regular intervals, or be designated as share contributions for use in joint operations.

11. Flexible policies will be implemented, and preferential treatment will be given to the old revolutionary base areas with economic difficulties. Provincial and city departments concerned should take care of these areas by rendering material, technical, financial, and manpower support. With the approval of the county people's government, the newly established village and town enterprises in these areas may be exempted from paying income tax for 3 years.

Enterprises run by cities, townships, and towns in other localities continue to enter into joint operation with village and town enterprises in the old

revolutionary base areas may share profits first, then pay taxes. The profits thus shared are exempted from income tax for 3 years.

It is necessary to pay attention to the work of supporting the poor. In helping impoverished households, the first thing is to increase their production capacity, adopt different measures to provide comprehensive support, and give them due consideration in matters related to managing their work, imparting skills, extending loans, and arranging for employment, to help them shake off poverty and rapidly become rich.

12. Preferential policies and effective measures should be continued to help north Jiangsu accelerate development of a commodity economy.

In allocating funds raised by the state for helping rural cooperative production, it is necessary to give priority to north Jiangsu, and increase the funds annually on the current basis, which are to be invested by relevant provincial departments in specific development projects.

Working funds arranged by the provincial authorities for developing village and town enterprises should be allocated to north Jiangsu this year in an amount equal to last year's level. Priority should also be given to north Jiangsu in extending interest-deducted loans to rural areas.

The amount of loans for the Huaibei area should be increased. Half the annual increase in the agricultural credit quotas and equipment loans provided by the state to our province should be used in the Huaibei area. Savings deposits of credit cooperatives in the Huaibei area must not be transferred to other places.

Relevant provincial departments should give appropriate preferential treatment to north Jiangsu regarding allocation of the increased operating expenses provided by the state for agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, industry and communications, finance and trade, science and technology, culture, education, and public health, and to the quantity, variety, and specifications of materials supplied to north Jiangsu.

Cities or village and town enterprises from other areas operating joint ventures in the Huaibei area may enjoy the same preferential tax treatment granted to old revolutionary base areas.

Talented personnel should be encouraged to work in north Jiangsu. Graduates of colleges and secondary vocational schools enrolled in north Jiangsu, whose jobs are to be assigned by the provincial authorities should, in principle, all go back to work in north Jiangsu. Besides, some graduates not from north Jiangsu should be mobilized to help in the construction of the area.

13. Authorities concerned should enordinate in simplifying approval procedures and provide convenience for peasants, who may, into small cities and towns to work as artisans, or engage in business.

Peasants, who move into small cities or towns to set up service shops or offer labor services, are exempt from income tax for 2 years, while those who set up retail shops are exempt from income tax for a year. The method of sharing profits first, paying tax later is applicable to all peasants who enter small cities or towns to run, either on an individual or collective basis, joint ventures with village and town enterprises, and their percentage share of profits is exempt from income tax for 2 years.

14. Urban enterprises may run joint ventures with village and town enterprises, by parceling out, or extending, their operations. Products assembled by urban enterprises, with parts manufactured by village and town enterprises, and vice versa, will not be double-taxed.

Money spent by village and town enterprises for technology transfers, information, designs, consultation services, and remunerations for advisors, may be listed as expenditures for tax purposes.

15. In accordance with the requirements of developing a "trade-industry-agriculture" production structure, it is necessary to reform the foreign trade system, introduce the agency system, and, under the principle of unity and coordination in external dealings, promote multiform, multilevel, and multichannel operations.

Foreign trade departments should be given more authority over exports. After fulfilling the procurement contract, the producing unit may seek an export port on its own, or commission an agency to export its foreign trade products. Foreign exchange earned therefrom should be turned over to the provincial authorities as stipulated, and the unit which earned the foreign exchange should be given appropriate treatment in sharing it. Large and medium-sized production enterprises, associations of production enterprises, or joint operations of foreign trade companies and production enterprises with sufficient resources may, with the approval of the provincial authorities, export by themselves. These enterprises should have a clearly defined scope of operations and necessary funds and, at the same time, should shoulder the responsibility for earning foreign exchange, corresponding to their exports. They should appraise costs, practice independent accounting in accordance with state regulations, and be responsible for their own profit and loss. Floor, not ceiling, prices should be set for export products.

Foreign exchange earned from export of agricultural products should be shared on a proportional basis, as stipulated by the state. Foreign exchange, earned from processed agricultural products, should be shared with processing units and the agricultural departments which supplied the raw materials. Share of foreign exchange earned from export of agricultural products should be kept by agricultural departments to be used in technical transformation. Specific regulations in this regard will be formulated by the provincial people's government.

Units in the counties (cities) under the jurisdiction of Nantong, Lianyungang, Suzhou, Wuxi, and Changzhou cities may, with the approval of the county people's government, and after reporting to the city and the province for the record,

use foreign funds to import advanced equipment for equipment renewal of existing enterprises, or for new factories, provided that the project is under U.S. \$2 million, that the construction and production conditions do not require balancing by the state, that the state is not responsible for selling the products, or allocating additional export quotas, and that the unit or local government will repay the costs. Rural areas in counties under the jurisdiction of Suzhou, Wuxi, and Changzhou are exempt from customs duty or appreciation tax until the year 1990 for seeds, seedlings, breeding stock, feed, medicines for protecting animals and plants, farming, breeding, farm produce processing equipment, and all other necessary technology and equipment imported to develop export farm produce processing projects, regardless of the source of foreign exchange.

Special policies and measures relevant to the development of a "trade-industry-agriculture" structure will be contained in a implementation plan, drafted by the provincial economic and trade department, which will be transmitted after approval by the provincial people's government.

16. Suburban districts (county level) of cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities may set up their own financial departments, with reference to the county level financial system.

17. These regulations become effective on the day of promulgation. All existing provincial regulations or measures contravening the above regulations should be suspended immediately.

EAST REGION

'EXCERPTS' OF JIANGSU PROCURATORATE WORK REPORT

OW040801 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 85 p 3

["Excerpts" of the work report of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Procuratorate delivered by Tai Jie, chief procurator of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Procuratorate, at the Third Session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on 11 May 1985]

[Text] Fellow Deputies:

I will now give a report on the work of the provincial procuratorate since the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress.

Since the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress, the provincial people's procuratorate, people's procuratorates of various cities and counties (districts) under the leadership of party committees at all levels, and the supreme people's procuratorate have more conscientiously studied and carried out the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee and the resolutions of the NPC. The vast numbers of procuratorate cadres and policemen have achieved a clearer idea of the guiding ideology that procuratorial work must be subordinate to the party's general tasks and objectives. Following the "resolutions on the work report of the provincial people's procuratorate," which was adopted at the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress, they have strictly carried out the duty entrusted to procuratorate organs by the constitution, made an extensive effort to crack down on serious criminal activities and economic crimes, engaged in various procuratorial work, and made positive contributions to safeguarding and promoting economic reform and the socialist modernization drive.

1. We have made extensive efforts to crack down on serious criminal activities and striven for a better social order.

Procuratorate organs at all levels in the province have continued to implement the two "decisions" promulgated by the NPC Standing Committee on September 1983 and have regarded cracking down on severe criminal activities as the prime task. They have resolutely implemented the principle of handling cases sternly and swiftly in accordance with the law and focused their efforts on striking at serious crimes such as homicide, hooliganism, rape,

robbery, offenses involving explosives, major theft, and trafficking in people. By handling criminal cases, they have strictly carried out their duty entrusted by the law and effectively cracked down on bad criminal elements. They have also insisted on meeting basic requirements in handling criminal cases and made a clear distinction between guilt and innocence. Suspects having sound criminal evidence against them were promptly arrested and prosecuted, while those without apparent criminal evidence were not. In making decisions to arrest and prosecute, procuratorates at all levels adopted a stern, yet lenient attitude. Those who confessed were treated more leniently, and those who resisted were handled sternly. By adopting such a policy, criminal elements have been split up and disintegrated. In addition to making decisions to arrest and prosecute, they have also enforced the law by assisting in prosecution and trial work and by handling appeal cases.

In addition to cracking down on criminal activities, procuratorates at all levels in the province, with the cooperation of the departments concerned, have also carried out propaganda and conducted education on policy and the legal system among criminals being detained or being reformed through labor and people undergoing reeducation through labor. In an effort to persuade them to confess and abide by the law. Those resisting reform or recommitting crimes were sternly handled according to the law. Moreover, they have taken steps to ensure that supervising work at prisons, detention of prisoners awaiting trial, and reform and reeducation through labor are carried out according to the law. They have offered opinions on correcting some illegal practices found and made suggestions on tightening security work at these facilities. Together with their supervisory units, they have conscientiously implemented the principles and policies on reform work, helped carry out supervisory measures, and assisted in establishing a civilized management system.

We have achieved great success in cracking down on serious crimes. Social order has improved considerably as criminal elements have been decisively dealt with. Criminal elements openly committing crimes have basically been eliminated, and a great number of bad criminals operating behind the scenes have been exposed. The number of criminal cases has sharply dropped. Cases in the 18 months after we concentrated our efforts on cracking down on criminal activities were 18 percent less than in the 18 months before we took action. Harassment by hooligans, hijacking, and assault with knives, which had been the most serious problems affecting social order, now only take place occasionally. Order at most public places has improved. Women working at night no longer need escorts to and from work. The general public has a greater sense of security. Experience has again proved that the decision of the central authorities on sternly cracking down on severe criminal activities not only is very necessary but is also very correct. However, judging from what we have done and the current social order, we are still quite far from what is required by the central authorities. Criminal activities are still quite serious in certain areas. Our struggle against these criminal activities is bound to face new situations and meet new problems. For this reason, measures designed to improve social order that will be fully carried out,

2. We have stepped up the fight against serious economic crimes to ensure the smooth progress of economic restructuring and construction.

During this period, procuratorial organs throughout the province consciously adapted themselves to the new situation by stepping up the struggle against serious economic crimes to safeguard and promote economic restructuring and construction. In an effort to deepen this struggle, we proceeded to clean up one department after another in close coordination with the relevant authorities. Stress was placed on penetrating the untouched areas and on stepping up the investigation and handling of major cases. In coordination with the departments in charge, a large-scale financial investigation was launched in food, supply and marketing, and communications departments in various localities to dig out economic criminal elements who had long succeeded in concealing themselves. The investigation has effectively deepened the struggle against economic crimes in these departments. In an effort to safeguard economic restructuring and the development of specialized households, procuratorial organs at all levels regarded those who sabotaged economic restructuring or encroached upon the legitimate rights and interests of specialized and key households and integrated economic establishments as serious economic offenders and a primary target of their attack. However, the struggle against economic crimes remains a long-term, arduous task. Since last year, taking advantage of unhealthy trends and certain weak links in our economic restructuring, criminal elements have stepped up their criminal activities by using new techniques. As a result, the current trend points to an increase in the number of economic crimes. The economic cases handled during this period had the following three characteristics: 1) more people have committed crimes since the promulgation of the NPC Standing Committee's "Decision on Sternly Punishing Criminals Who Seriously Undermine the Economy" in March 1982; 2) the sum of money involved has become increasingly larger; 3) criminal elements have often engaged in economic activities under the name of enlivening the economy. Owing to the temporary confusion regarding some of the policy lines, it was difficult to draw a clear distinction between what was crime and what was not in certain instances. Leaders in some departments paid attention only to enlivening the economy without due regard to fighting economic crimes. Some even set obstacles to the investigation of economic criminal cases because they erroneously believed that such action might "block the path to wealth." In light of the new situation and problems appearing in the course of reforming the economic structure and further relaxing policies, the provincial people's procuratorate and the procuratorial organs of various cities and counties (districts) made the study of the new trend in economic crimes an important item on their agenda. We sent out fact-finding teams to grassroots units on many occasions to strengthen the study of policy and legal issues, help them distinguish between what is crime and what is not, and guide and push forward the struggle against economic crimes. Currently, the primary targets of our attack are those economic offenders who, taking advantage of the reform and using the reform as a signboard, break the law by engaging in embezzlement, bribery, smuggling, speculation, swindling, tax evasion, or theft of state and collective property or by encroaching on the legitimate rights and interests of specialized households and integrated economic establishments. Efforts will be concentrated particularly on major cases involving large sums of money, causing

greater damages and having bigger erosive effects in order to speedily bring the criminals to justice. Serious economic offenses, once having been confirmed beyond doubt, must be handled firmly in accordance with the law, no matter how big the obstacles are. In cases where doubts still remain, investigation and study should be actively conducted and relevant reports on their legality should be submitted to the higher authorities for instruction. At the same time, people who confound black and white or protect and harbor criminals should be sternly dealt with in coordination with party discipline inspection commissions. In serious cases, they should bear legal responsibilities. In short, procuratorial organs should further strengthen their work on economic offenses and fully display their legal supervisory role to fulfill their bounden duty of safeguarding and promoting economic reform.

3. We have investigated crimes of violating law and discipline to protect the citizens' democratic rights and safeguard the dignity of the socialist legal system.

During this period, procuratorial organs throughout the province actively stepped up the work of enforcing law and discipline, focusing on major criminal cases involving state functionaries who neglected their duties or used their position and power to extort confessions by torture, illegally detain people, or bend the law for the benefit of relatives or friends. Because these crimes by state functionaries were committed while performing official duties, we encountered interference and resistance in the course of investigation and of meting out punishment for these crimes. In performing our duty, we paid keen attention to work methods and efficiency, relied on the party committees' leadership, and closely maintained coordination with departments concerned in upholding principles, enforcing law, and tackling difficult cases, jointly making headway in law and discipline enforcement work.

Procuratorial organs throughout the province also speeded up the handling of complaints and petitions from citizens. From July 1984 to March 1985, they handled a total of 29,876 letters and visits from the masses, 5,740 of which were settled locally. Strengthening leadership over the work of handling cases that should be settled locally, a number of grassroots procuratorates designated days for the chief procurator to personally handle letters and visits, while some county-level procuratorates dispatched personnel to make the rounds of grassroots organs to handle letters and visits. By discovering criminal clues, rectifying frameups and wrong cases, solving people's long-standing problems, and publicizing the legal system in the course of handling letters and visits, we brought about closer relations between state organs and the broad masses of people.

Despite the progress made during this period, law and discipline enforcement work continues to be a weak link. From now on, while focusing on economic structural reform and coordinating efforts with party rectification and with the struggle to clamp down on serious criminal offenses and economic crimes, we will concentrate our efforts on investigating and handling cases

involving the use of one's position and power to seek personal gain, neglect of duty, serious bureaucracy that causes damages to the state, extortion of confessions by torture, illegal detention, frameups, and favoritism. In particular, we will conscientiously investigate and handle some major and serious cases involving violation of the criminal law by state functionaries. We will handle letters and visits and investigate and handle complaints and petitions in the spirit of holding ourselves responsible to the people and with a keen sense of political awareness by doing a solid job of solving problems, educating those involved in cases with potential serious consequences, offering legal consultation and guidance for settling disputes through proper channels, and appropriately solving contradictions to prevent their escalation. All procuratorial organs throughout the province will strive to raise the consciousness of the masses of cadres and people in observing law and discipline and bring about a fundamental change for the better in petty style and social practices, thereby contributing to building a good image of political and legal cadres and police. We also request the people's congress standing committees at all levels to step up their supervision over procuratorial organs in order to ensure better exercise of procuratorial powers.

4. We have actively implemented the principle of coordinating efforts by all quarters concerned and other measures in preventing and reducing crimes in the course of handling cases.

While persistently carrying out the struggle to clamp down on serious criminal offenses and economic crimes and improving administrative work during this period, procuratorial organs throughout the province have continuously implemented the principle of coordinating the efforts of all quarters concerned in stepping up crime prevention and legal system propaganda work. The procuratorial organs sent written suggestions to 308 units by which criminal cases had been reported in order to help them examine and discover problems in their work and systems. They also assisted 221 such units in carrying out reorganization, improving their systems, and stepping up propaganda, thereby preventing or reducing crimes. The procuratorial organs also made prompt and effective action to handle cases with potential serious consequences and to help 2,787 persons who had been exempted from prosecution to mend their ways. In handling cases, many local procuratorial personnel went down to enterprises, villages, schools, and rural areas to conduct education by the legal system and help the masses enhance their awareness of the law.

Despite our comprehensive efforts to improve public order, we still lag far behind requirements in coordinating efforts of all quarters concerned in order to bring about a fundamental change for the better in our work. From now on, we should pay attention to striking at and preventing crimes and to rectifying and educating criminals at the same time in order to promote the work in a solid way.

5. We have corrected the political standing in administrative work and stepped up the building of the ranks of procuratorial workers.

Last year, while implementing the guidelines of the national political and judicial work conference and the conference of chief procurators of all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, procuratorial organs throughout the province continuously corrected the guiding ideology in administrative work, focusing on the general task and general goal of safeguarding and promoting economic construction, in order to further eliminate leftist ideological influences, improve work style and procuratorial work, and step up the building of the ranks of procuratorial workers. Gradually, one after another, procuratorial organs introduced a system of holding one responsible for all the tasks performed at one's post and a system of holding one responsible for handling a specific case and stepped up investigation, study, and exchange of information, thereby showing improvement in their work. Many county- and district-level procuratorates readjusted their leading bodies in line with the requirements for promoting younger, better educated, and more professionally competent and revolutionary cadres and paid keen attention to training third echelon and reserve forces. All localities energetically intensified ideological and political work, strictly reinforced law and discipline among police personnel, and sponsored various cadres' training classes, thereby raising the political awareness and professional competence of the ranks of procuratorial workers. Tempered in the struggle of striking at serious criminal offenses and economic crimes, a large number of procuratorial cadres and policemen with good work style, high proficiency and honesty in performing duties emerged in various fields of procuratorial work. In addition to coping with new situations and tasks, procuratorial organs in our province continue to face problems of aging, inadequate education, and further improvement in administrative work, rules and regulations, and work style and methods, as well as difficulties in office buildings, dormitories for cadres and police, transportation, and technical equipment. The heavy task of building the ranks of procuratorial workers requires us to continue to redouble our efforts.

Fellow deputies, like in the rest of the country, socialist economic construction in our province has vigorously surged ahead in the course of reform and achieved progress in various fields since the convening of the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress. To meet the demands of this excellent situation, procuratorial organs and large numbers of cadres and police throughout the province are striving to achieve a breakthrough in their work by reforming procuratorial work. They have constitutionally subordinated themselves to and served economic structural reform and economic development, honestly performed their duties, actively brought into play the role of procuratorial organs in enforcing law, persistently carried out their work according to law, ensured the strict enforcement of law, and dealt with law breakers, thereby contributing to safeguarding socialist democracy and the legal system as well as economic structural reform and socialist construction.

EAST REGION

JIANGSU HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT ISSUES WORK REPORT

OWD20321 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 85 p 3

[Text Report on the work of the Jiangsu Provincial Higher People's Court (excerpts)--delivered by Zhu Ze, president of the provincial higher people's court at the Third Session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on 11 May 1985.

Fellow Deputies:

I would like to present a report to this congress on the work of the people's courts since the convening of the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

Ever since the convening of the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress, people's courts at all levels in the province, led by their respective party committees, and under the supervision and guidance of the standing committees of people's congresses at all levels and the Supreme People's Court, have actively carried out comprehensive work in handling criminal, civil, and economic cases, appeals and petitions, in accordance with decisions of the NPC Standing Committee, state laws and regulations, as well as party guidelines and policies; they have attained fairly good results. They have done so by focusing on attacking serious criminal and economic offenses, and by using, as their guiding ideology, the safeguarding and promotion of economic restructuring and economic construction. At the same time, the people's courts at all levels have reinforced the judicial ranks organizationally, ideologically, and professionally, and have also enhanced the quality of cadres and policemen. The launching of various activities in judicial administration has contributed to a visible improvement in social order in our province. It also played a positive role in safeguarding state and collective interests, preserving the legitimate rights of the people, and protecting, and ensuring, the smooth progress of the four modernizations and economic restructuring.

I. Continue Taking Stern Measures Against Serious Criminal and Economic Offenses To Promote Social Stability.

In the struggle against serious criminal offenses, by closely coordinating with the public security departments, the procuratorate, and the judicial

administration departments, and by correctly applying legal systems, people's courts at all levels in the province promptly tried various criminal cases, and meted out stern punishment to a number of counterrevolutionaries and criminal offenders, who had gravely disrupted social order. Statistics show that, from April 1954 to March this year, people's courts at all levels in the province concluded the first trial of a total of 26,498 criminal cases, among which 273 were counterrevolutionary, and 26,225 ordinary criminal cases. A total of 34,380 criminals of all types were sentenced. At the same time, the provincial higher court and intermediate courts in various cities also concluded the trial of 2,778 appeals cases. Ninety-one percent of the cases were concluded within the legal time limit, while those, which were not acted upon with in the period, were reported to the provincial higher people's court for an extension of the time limit. In the fight against various criminal offenses over the year, the following points have been emphasized:

1. Concentrating focus on seven types of crime as the primary target of attack, and dealing promptly and severely with active and serious criminal offenders in particular. In accordance with the instructions of the Party Central Committee on striking severely against criminal acts, as well as the two "Decisions" of the NPC Standing Committee, people's courts at all levels in the province have persistently directed their spearsheads at counter-revolutionaries, bandits, gangsters, rascals, rogues, and other criminal elements seriously undermining social order. As a result of offenders who jeopardized economic structural reforms, and left immense poisonous affects, were promptly and resolutely dealt with. Forty-one percent of the cases tried belonged to these 7 categories; while the majority of offenders involved comprised 30 percent of the total number of convicted persons. Criminal elements who committed very serious offenses under extenuating circumstances, and incurred popular indignation, were immediately put to death in accordance with the law. In carrying out this fight, the people's courts at all levels also paid close attention to apprehending fleeing law-breakers, as well as the so-called "three types of scoundrels," namely, persons who fled after committing crimes, persons who fled after an order of arrest was issued, and persons who escaped from reform and re-education programs. In trying cases, proper attention was given to searching out offenders hidden in every corner of society. All case records and judgments were thoroughly reviewed, and all possible links were studied to uncover criminals who might have escaped the legal dragnet, and to help settle and its settlements and unresolved cases.

2. Persist in seeking truth from facts, and strictly handle cases in accordance with the law. While implementing the guideline of taking action and speedy legal action, people's courts at all levels also stressed accuracy. They always upheld the principle of relying on facts, and using law as the yardstick, and ensured the proper handling of cases by correctly ascertaining the facts, determining the nature of cases, and ruling out possibilities. If basic facts were unclear, or basic evidence unsound, investigations would be renewed, according to legal procedures. Stress was laid on investigation, research, and evidence, and confessions were not lightly placed on record. Death sentences were handed out with great prudence, and only after serious checks at all levels. Court presidents and presiding judges would personally review all major cases involving the death penalty, interrogate the accused, ascertain the evidence, and verify the facts. In cases where an innocent person was wrongly convicted.

In administering justice, people's courts at all levels took special care to define the line separating guilty and not guilty. They condoned no crimes, firmly and severely punishing those whose actions constituted a criminal offense, and they wronged no innocent persons, finding those, whose actions did not constitute a criminal offense, not guilty. In trying cases, and issuing verdicts, they upheld the principle that all citizens are equal before the law; whoever violated the state criminal code would be punished according to the law, and would not be tolerated. To ensure accurate and effective law enforcement, people's courts at all levels resolutely adhered to the principles stipulated in the Constitution. They shared the responsibilities, worked with the people's procuratorate and public security organs, and coordinated and interacted with one another to fulfill the task. They gave due attention to the defendant's opinions at their trial. They upheld, and carried forward, the fine tradition of following the mass line in conducting judicial work, went deep into the masses to carry out investigation and research, and seriously heeded the opinions of people of all circles, as well as the masses, to ensure that the battle against serious criminal offenses was carried out within legal bounds, that the dignity of the Constitution and the law were safeguarded, and that socialist democracy and the legal system were further strengthened.

3. Conscientiously implement the policy of integrating punishment with leniency. In sentencing criminals, corporal punishment must suit the seriousness and nature of the crime, and the damage it has done in society, as well as the defendant's willingness to plead guilty and show repentance. Criminals, who have committed crimes for which severe punishment is required by law, and who will not plead guilty, even though the criminal facts are irrefutable and the evidence conclusive, will be resolutely sentenced to severe penalties, according to law. Criminals, who surrender themselves to the police, readily confess their crime, and willingly inform on others, or whose crime deserves only a light penalty according to law, will be given light, or commuted, sentences, according to law. The above measures are aimed at dividing and demoralizing criminals, as well as educating and redeeming, thus repentant, first-time offenders, thereby making our struggle against crime to develop in depth.

4. Give full play to the judicial function and actively participate in a comprehensive campaign to ensure public security. In accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, the various people's courts have openly tried all cases thus required by law and have also publicly announced sentences for cases not required by law to be tried openly. These activities by the local courts have deterred would-be criminals, and educated and heartened the people. Each case handled has educated a lot of people, and helped promote public security. The various local courts have cooperated with the public security, procuratorial, and judicial administrative units in sponsoring criminal evidence exhibitions and lecture sessions on the legal system, in printing and disseminating material related to typical cases, and in organizing mass discussions, thereby widely propagating the legal system, strengthening understanding of the legal system among the masses, particularly among young people, and arousing the masses' enthusiasm

to struggle against law offenders. The various local courts have also offered judicial suggestions, based on the special nature of current crimes, as well as on problems in the work or system of some units, reflected during the trial of criminal cases. This has prompted these units to plug loopholes and strengthen security measures. Many people's courts have willingly cooperated with the public security departments in checking on offenders on probation, under surveillance, or exempt from punishment; and in implementing measures for educating and reforming law offenders, to prevent repeated offenses. Actively participate in the campaign to build up civilized villages, neighborhoods, and units. Skillfully handle disputes among the people, to prevent internal strife from developing into criminal offenses. According to statistics from the public security departments, compared with 1983, the number of criminal and other major offenses respectively dropped 21.7 and 22.6 percent in 1984. The figures dropped even more in the cities. The struggle is developing in depth, and its impact has reached far beyond the bounds of public security, extending to the improvement in the party's work style and social practice, and to the buildup of socialist spiritual and material civilizations. We must fully realize the complexity, arduousness, and protractedness of the struggle to hit hard at serious criminal offenses [as published]; resolutely continue to adhere to the principle of heavy penalty for, and fast handling of, criminal cases according to law; unwaveringly carry on the struggle to hit hard at criminal activities; and work hard to bring about fundamental changes for the better in public security.

While taking strong measures to crack down on criminal activities, the people's courts at all levels have continually implemented the "Decision on Cracking Down on Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Sphere," promulgated by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, as well as an NPC Standing Committee "Decision to Seriously Punish Criminals Who Have Seriously Undermined the Economy," and have actively engaged in trying economic criminal cases. According to statistics, from April 1984 to March 1985, some 4,401 economic criminal cases were tried and concluded, and 5,450 people were sentenced to the penal system, resulting in the recovery of 4.8 million yuan in economic losses for the state and the collectives. The number of economic criminal cases tried, and concluded, during the period increased 18 percent over the period from April 1983 to March 1984. During the trial of these cases, economic criminals committing serious crimes, such as graft and embezzlement, speculation and betrayal, breaking state and collective property, and encroaching on the legal interests of the state, collective, specialized households, and economic associations were resolutely punished according to law. In dealing with cases where new unhealthy practices were mingled with economic, criminal activities, and for which it is difficult to draw an arbitrarily clear line between emergency and guilt, the people's courts at all levels took precautions. They carried out investigations and study and analyzed typical cases. Some people, while maintaining the "legitimate" banner, were actually exploiting loopholes in the reform, and engaged in illegal activities which hurt the interests of the state, collective, and individuals. Some people, confusing right and wrong, distorted the party's policies, stubbornly insisted that their greedy needs

very extensive service instead of criminal activity, and interfered with the job of procuratorial and judicial departments in handling criminal cases. Yet the five courts at all levels upheld their principle, eliminated interference, and handled criminal cases strictly according to law, thereby contributing to the smooth implementation of the economic structural reform.

11. Stay in Trial of Civil Cases, Safeguard Stability and Unity, and Protect the Citizens' Legitimate Rights and Interests.

Following implementation of economic structural reform, and the development of various forms of economic activities in the cities and countryside, the people's economic status and thinking have undergone changes, which, in turn, have brought about new developments in civil relations, as evidenced by the increases in number, scope, and contents of civil cases. Disputes in the street arise; and the number of cases involving disputes over the use of public utilities, farm implements, fertilizers and housing; disputes over housing rentals and releases, commodities sales and purchases, dismantling of residences, moving, alimony, fostering parents and children, and inheritance; violations of legitimate rights of "two households under the same roof" [liang hu yi xi 0057 2073 0001 755] and village and town enterprises; compensation for property damage to citizens, and violations of personal freedom, have all increased. Consciously aware of the impact of the handling of civil cases on the buildup of the two civilizations, and on public security, the people's courts at all levels across the province have promptly, correctly, and legitimately handled a large number of civil cases, in accordance with appropriate state laws and policies. From April 1984 to March this year, some 12,078 (191) cases—an 10 percent increase over the period from April 1981 to March 1984—were heard and concluded including 10,110 cases involving property rights, 15,848 involving disputes between married couples, and 7,110 equalizing cases.

In civil cases, people's courts at all levels in the province have vigorously implemented the "Law on Civil Procedures (for Trial Implementation)". First, striving for legal equality at all levels. Efforts have been made to strengthen work at the grassroots level, build up the people's courts, both organizationally and professionally, promote cooperation between people's courts and mediation teams, solve a great number of civil disputes at the grassroots level, and reduce the number of civil lawsuits. Second, upholding the principle of "solving themselves out of both parties" and laying stress on mediation. We have carried out 151 mass trials to handle lawsuits on the spot. Efforts to make it common for the masses to solve out lawsuits, and for the courts to investigate the facts, have been made. In trying a case, we pay more attention to conducting ideological education, and, on the basis of finding out the facts and distinguishing right from wrong, solve disputes through mediation, wherever possible. More than 14 percent of civil cases in the province were solved through mediation, while about 12 percent were solved by court decision. Third, courts in all localities have paid great attention to cases, whose contradictions are internally carried out extensive ideological work to alleviate contradictions, and

solved cases promptly to prevent vicious crimes from occurring. Fourth, enhancing supervision over trials, and raising the quality of court work. People's courts at higher levels have, regularly or irregularly, inspected the quality of cases handled by the people's courts and tribunals, and helped them solve difficult cases. Fifth, people's courts at all levels have also paid attention to the enforcement of court decisions on civil cases, to uphold the dignity of the law. The courts have, in accordance with the procedures prescribed by law, enforced decisions on the parties concerned, who deliberately put off, or refused to carry out, decisions to uphold the dignity of the law, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of the parties concerned.

III. Take the Initiative in Actively Dealing With Cases of Economic Dispute, Make Use of Law to Promote and Safeguard Reform in the Economic Structure, and Defend the Socialist Economic Order.

The administration of justice by the people's courts, economic dispute cases is an important state measure in using the law to administer the economy. It plays a significant role in guaranteeing, and promoting, the development of our socialist economic construction. Provincial cadres in charge of economic trials have studied diligently and worked actively to handle a large number of economic dispute cases, in accordance with the Economic Contract Law, the Law on Civil Procedures, and other laws. From April 1984 to March 1985, the province concluded 4,769 economic dispute cases of first instance, more than doubling the corresponding figure for the period from April 1984 to March 1984. Economic disputes, involving 109.79 million yuan, were settled. In connection with handling cases, all localities have also actively conducted propaganda on the legal system, and solicited suggestions to prevent, and reduce, the number of economic dispute cases.

In carrying out economic judicial work, people's courts at all levels have persistently regarded serving socialist construction as their foundation and starting point and strictly implemented economic laws and decrees. In dealing with economic contract cases, they have, first of all, paid attention to the legality of economic contracts. They have resolutely upheld lawful contracts which abide by state laws, conform to requirements of state policy and plans, and meet other conditions of a contract; they have declared unlawful contracts null and void in accordance with the law. Second, they have implemented the law strictly and enforced it impartially. Regardless of whether the concerned unit is owned by the entire people, a collective, or an individual, whether the unit is large or small, and whether it is a local unit, they have upheld the principle that everyone is equal before the law and ensured that laws are observed, their enforcement strict, and law-breaking dealt with. Third, they have proceeded from the overall interests of safeguarding and developing production in taking necessary measures to minimize losses of state and personal property. They have promptly dealt with cases where contradictions were likely to intensify; helped, wherever possible, enterprises which had suspended production restore production or transfer to another line of production; taken steps to preserve perishable property in transportation and salvaged transportation means in disaster before a court.

decision was made. Fourth, they have actively dealt with economic disputes involving "the two households and the integrated economic establishment." "The two households and the integrated economic establishment" have signed many economic contracts on production and operation. When a dispute arose, the people's courts protected their legitimate rights and interests in accordance with the law to support reform efforts and promote economic development.

IV. Earnestly Deal With Appeals, Handle People's Letters and Visits Well, Implement the Party's Policy, and Protect the People's Rights.

The people's courts at all levels have dealt with appeals, letters, and visits in a practical and realistic way in accordance with law and policy. They have immediately redressed judgment of first instance if reinvestigation revealed that the judgment contained actual error; upheld correct judgments of first instance; and conducted ideological education on those who made groundless appeals to make them stop litigation. From April 1984 to March 1985, people's courts at all levels in the province handled 6,655 criminal appeal cases; of these, 2,159 had their judgments of first instance redressed; of the 413 civil appeal cases handled during the period, judgments of first instance on 47 cases were redressed. "The courts received 73,907 visits from the people and handled 655,295 letters from the people. By reinvestigating appeals and handling people's visits and letters, they implemented the party's policy, mobilized positive factors, and further consolidated and developed the political situation characterized by stability and unity.

In the past year, the people's courts at all levels further implemented the policy toward former Kuomintang personnel who had either crossed over or defected to our side. The province investigated the files of 103,365 counter-revolutionary cases and found clues of cross-over or defection in 2,645 cases; of these, the parties concerned in 1,087 cases received punishments. The courts retried these cases and dismissed 656 cases in accordance with the policy of "forgiving past misdeeds" or, in some instances, because of inconsistent evidence. After redressing cases concerning defectors, the courts have also helped departments concerned to deal with consequences arising from these cases.

V. Urgent the Judicial Banks, Raise the Quality of Cadres and Policemen, and Meet the Demands of the New Situation in Order To Accomplish Better the Task of Administering Justice.

Great masses of cadres and policemen have been tempered in the fight against serious criminal offenses, and their political and professional qualities have been gradually enhanced. A large number of advanced exemplary personalities have emerged who service the people wholeheartedly, seek truth from facts, handle cases strictly in accordance with the law, and are upright, transparent, impartial, and incorruptible. In March this year, 10 comrades and 3 advanced collectives from our province attended the citation meeting of advanced collectives and advanced workers of the national judicial department.

In order to further strengthen the building of the judicial cadres' ranks, do a good job in judicial reforms, and create a new situation in the people's judicial work, people's courts at all levels in our province have primarily concentrated on four issues during this period: 1) In accordance with the demand that cadres ranks be made more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent, people's courts at all levels reorganized their leading bodies to further strengthen them. 2) Measures were conscientiously drawn up to extensively establish a personal responsibility system under which a person's moral character, attendance, ability, and work performance were evaluated. As a result, job responsibilities were clearly defined, division of labor was distinctly clarified, and rewards and punishment were meted out fairly. (3) With a view to ensuring the quality of judicial personnel and keeping tight control over personnel joining the judicial departments, the system of accepting assigned or transferred cadres was replaced by a system of recruiting cadres through examination. Using unified standards, the most qualified candidates were selected through uniform tests, political scrutiny, and physical examination. The expansion of people's courts at the grassroots level strengthened judicial personnel in general. 4) The training of judicial cadres and policemen was reinforced through the opening of specialized secondary legal classes, arrangements for university studies, and holding of short-term classes for cadres at their posts. As a result, the political and professional standards of judicial cadres and policemen in the entire province improved. Currently, intense preparations are being made for the establishment of the Jiangsu Branch of the National Judiciary Vocational University at Law where judicial cadres will be given systematic training.

Over the year, people's courts at all levels in our province have attained great results in their work. Nonetheless, there are still some problems. Some cases have not been promptly attended to; a very few have been improperly handled, with the nature of offenses inaccurately determined and sentences incorrectly meted out. There are still some problems in judicial clerical work. Moreover, judicial personnel in a number of courts are inadequate and poorly qualified. While there have been improvements in budgets, facilities, courtyards, office buildings, transportation tools, and other aspects, they are insufficient to cope with the demands of the situation and work, and many difficulties still remain. These problems must be thoroughly corrected and resolved. At the same time, it is hoped that departments in charge will continue to provide assistance and support in creating the necessary conditions for improving judicial work.

People's courts at all levels in the entire province should continuously and steadfastly inflict stern and speedy legal punishment on criminal offenders, mete out severe penalties against grave economic criminals, and strengthen judicial work in other areas. They should make efforts to consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship, strive for a fundamental amelioration of social order, win victory in all the province's major battlesfronts, and ensure and promote modernization.

EAST REGION

NANJING PLA HOLDS MEETING TO TRANSMIT GUIDELINES

OW231041 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] The party committee of the Nanjing Military Region held an enlarged meeting from 17 to 22 June to transmit and study the guidelines of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission, discuss the streamlining and reorganization of the PLA units under the military region, achieve unity in thinking and understanding, and clarify the tasks and requirements, thereby laying good foundations for smoothly carrying out structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization in all units under the military region.

Attending the meeting were some 290 leading cadres at and above corps level of all units and leading cadres of the headquarters and the political and logistics departments of the military region. Leading comrades Xiang Shouzhong and Guo Linkiang spoke at the meeting.

Unanimously endorsing the strategic policy decision made by the recently convened enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission, the participants pointed out: The current enlarged meeting of the military region has not only solved questions concerning the structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization in the organization and work but also completed a strategic transformation in the guiding ideology for our army building. It is an epoch-making historic meeting which has taken the overall situation into account in making policy decisions.

The meeting stressed: At the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission, Comrade Hu Yaobang called on comrades of the whole army, leading comrades in particular, to consider the overall interest and abide by discipline, which is a salient expression of strong party character. Leading cadres at various levels should foster a firm concept of party character and vie with each other in becoming a model in having the overall interest in mind and abiding by discipline.

The meeting urged leading cadres at all levels to display a serious sense of responsibility and the spirit of daring to blaze a new path and putting forth new ideas, set a good example in being strict with oneself, and do more solid work in order to do a good job in the reduction-in-strength reorganization with high standards and quality.

EAST REGION

JIANGXI'S WAN SHAOFEN ADDRESSES EDUCATIONAL MEETING

OW061415 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government held a Mobilization Meeting for Studying and Implementing the CPC Central Committee's Decision on Reforming the Educational System on the afternoon of 29 June at the Ba Yi Auditorium in Nanchang.

The meeting was presided over by Ni Xiance, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor. Bai Yongchun, director of the provincial CPC committee's propaganda department, reported on the guidelines of the National Conference on Educational Work.

Wan Shaofen, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended and addressed the meeting. She dwelled on four points: 1. Carefully study the CPC Central Committee's decision on reforming the educational system, attach great importance to educational work, and make equally great efforts to carry out educational work as we do economic work; 2. Establish a contingent of qualified teachers devoted to the educational cause; 3. Successfully carry out reform, run schools of all types at all levels well, establish a rational educational structure conducive to promoting the four modernizations and invigorating Jiangxi, successfully develop vocational and technical education, popularize the 9-year compulsory education, develop and reform higher education, and popularize the pre-school education; and 4. Strengthen leadership and effectively accomplish some concrete results in developing education in our province.

Also attending the meeting were Liu Fangren, (Shen Xiyue), (Chen Gulian) (female), Lu Liang, and other leading party and government comrades.

CSO: 4005/1138

31 July 1985

EAST REGION

JIANGXI'S WANG ZEMIN DELIVERS MOTIONS REPORT

OW070637 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] The Presidium of the Third Session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress held its third meeting this afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Executive Chairman of the Presidium Ma Jikong. The meeting endorsed the namelist of candidates for election as additional responsible persons of the government organs in Jiangxi, adopted various draft resolutions, and heard and endorsed the report delivered by Secretary General Wang Zemin of the Third Session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress on handling motions which were submitted by deputies. Wang Zemin said: During this session, a total of 50 motions were received from various groups of deputies. Six of the 50 motions involved procuratorial and judicial affairs, while 36 of them involved financial and economic affairs. Eight of them involved education, science, culture, and public health. These motions will be of great significance in developing the socialist legal system, in building political power, and in promoting economic construction, education, science, and culture in the province.

Wang Zemin pointed out: As of 30 June the session's Secretariat also received a total of 111 proposals, criticisms, and suggestions. With regard to these proposals, criticisms, and suggestions, the General Office of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress will coordinate with the General Office of the provincial People's Government to convene meetings of the responsible persons of the departments concerned to study measures to tackle the issues. Various proposals, criticisms, and suggestions will be forwarded to the departments concerned for proper handling and for answering the deputies concerned.

CSO: 4895/1138

EAST REGION

XIANG NAN, HU PING ATTEND WORK MEETING

OW071133 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] The Fujian Provincial CPC Committee held a work meeting on 4 and 5 July to convey the guidelines laid down by the central authorities and make arrangements to do work for the second half of this year. At the meeting, Xiang Nan, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Hu Ping, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of Fujian, made arrangements for carrying out work well at present and relayed the guidelines laid down by the central authorities for strengthening macroeconomy while invigorating microeconomy. The comrades attending the meeting held panel discussions.

At the meeting Secretary (Huang Boxiang) of the Zhangpu County CPC Committee and Secretary (Zhu Geliang) of the Jianou County CPC Committee, delivered speeches on how to tap potentials in production in hilly areas and seas and create a new situation and on how hilly areas should pay full attention to developing commodity production. Jiangle County CPC Committee and Xiapu County CPC Committee submitted written statements on tapping potentials in production in hilly areas and seas and on developing spiritual and material civilization.

The party groups of the provincial scientific and technological commission, the provincial education department, the provincial department for higher education, and the provincial financial department separately submitted written statements on reforming the system in education, science and technology, and on financial work.

CSO: 4005/1138

31 July 1985

EAST REGION

HUANG HUANG VISITS ANHUI OFFICE IN SHANGHAI

OW050945 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Hong Qingyuan, standing committee member and secretary general of the provincial party committee, arrived in Shanghai on 14 June. Accompanied by Geng Linzeng, director of the Anhui office in Shanghai, and Xi Weiming, general manager of Huanan Industry and Commerce General Company, they called on and extended their regards to all cadres and workers of the provincial government's office in Shanghai and of Huanan Industry and Commerce General Company. Huanan Industry and Commerce General Company is an enterprise in Shanghai solely financed by Anhui with the approval of the provincial government. On behalf of Anhui, it carries out economic activities in Shanghai Municipality, the Shanghai economic zone, and the open districts on the sea coast.

As soon as Huang Huang arrived in Shanghai, he heard reports by responsible comrades of the Anhui office in Shanghai and of Huanan Industry and Commerce General Company. He also visited the Anhui office and the company to convey greetings to all working personnel. He fully affirmed the work performed by the Anhui office in Shanghai, expressed satisfaction with the achievements made by Huanan Industry and Commerce General Company since its inauguration, and warmly encouraged the company not only to make persistent efforts to maintain economic and technical ties with other units in China but also to actively create conditions for exploring overseas markets and carry out economic and technical activities in Hong Kong, Macao, and overseas. Comrade Huang Huang also said that the entire province must show concern for and support the economic activities of Huanan Industry and Commerce General Company.

CSO: 4005/1138

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS 3 JUL

OW080925 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 UNT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The 15th session of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress continued on 5 July. The session discussed and adopted regulations on control of the sanitation of foods sold on Shanghai's urban and rural markets. During the discussions of the regulations, the standing committee members held: With trade in urban and rural markets is developing rapidly, sales of contaminated, decomposed, degenerated, or adulterated as well as counterfeit foods occur frequently. According to incomplete statistics, from 1980 through 1984, authorities concerned in Shanghai confiscated and destroyed over 1.37 million jin of deteriorated and harmful foods. To intensify the control of food sanitation and ensure people's health, the formulation of local regulations is highly essential. These regulations should specify the standards of sanitation of foods authorized to be sold on the market. For example, cooked meat and home-made cold drinks cannot be sold on the market without inspection and approval by the municipal food health organization. No unit or individual is allowed to sell globefish, wild mushrooms, salted field snails, salted swimming crabs, dead eels, soft-shelled or hard-shelled turtles, river crabs, amphibious crabs, and the like. The regulations will be promulgated by the municipal people's government and become effective on 1 August.

In a written report presented at yesterday's meeting, the production committee of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress reported on the safety measures adopted by some industrial and transport enterprises in Shanghai. Zhou Bi, (Feng Genduo), and (Wang Jinliang) inquired about the verdict passed by the municipal intermediate people's court after trying the (Yu Ying) case. Gu Nianzu, president of the municipal intermediate people's court, answered the inquiry at the session. The meeting urged the municipal higher people's court to reexamine the case and report on its results to the standing committee of the municipal people's congress.

Hu Lijiao presided over yesterday's meeting. Zhao Zukang, Shi Ping, Di Jinxiong, Wang Tao, Wu Rulan, and Li Peinan, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, were present at the session. Bao Chengwei and Li Zhanyi, Vice Mayors of Shanghai, attended the session as observers.

CNO: 4003/1118

EAST REGION

JIANGSU DISCIPLINE UNIT STUDIES CHEN YUN'S TALK

OW080642 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The second plenary meeting of the Jiangsu Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, held on 1 and 2 July, studied and discussed Comrade Chen Yun's talk delivered at the meeting for exchanging experience in the work of rectifying the party style called by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Participants realized from practical experience that stepping up the building of socialist spiritual civilization is the guarantee for economic construction and restructure to progress along the right path pointed out by the party Central Committee. The key is to establish a good party style, improve the quality of party members, and strengthen party discipline.

The meeting urged all party members, first of all members of party committees at all levels, to conscientiously study and appreciate the guidelines of Comrade Chen Yun's talk.

The consensus of the meeting was that initial achievement has been made throughout the province in correcting the new evil tendencies. Some of them have been basically halted, corrected, or handled. Yet, we must not overestimate this achievement and must concentrate our effort to continue this task successfully to the end. On no account should we end up without definite results by slackening our efforts after a good start. Effective efforts must be made to successfully carry out the tasks of investigation and coercion. Serious criticisms should be conducted against those who cover up or delay actions on major cases, and responsibility be affixed to leading cadres.

The party's discipline must be strictly enforced. Major cases involving violations against law and discipline must be immediately investigated and handled. Education in party spirit must be strengthened, systems perfected, and control tightened.

The meeting also stressed: Party members must be educated in abiding by law, observing discipline, and exemplarily implementing the related regulations to ensure flawless price and wage reforms. They should prevent and correct bad evil tendencies in good time.

CRG: 000V/LLB

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

FUJIAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE--Fuzhou, 2 Jul (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The commencement for the first batch of 41 graduates of the Fujian Theological Institute was held this morning. These graduates will go to Christian churches in all localities to do missionary work. During the early period after the founding of new China, there were two theological institutes in Fujian, namely, the Union Theological Institutes and the South Fujian Theological Institute. The two institutes were merged with the Nanjing Jinling Union Theological Institute in 1952. With support from the government in 1987, Fujian resumed its theological institute and ran a special course to train 44 missionaries on a trial basis. The period of schooling was 1 year. In 1983, the institute officially recruited students for a 2-year special course. According to the responsible person of the provincial Christian society, the institute will exist for a long time to come. The first batch of graduates include 35 men and 26 women. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1403 CMT 2 Jul 85 HK]

JIANXU CONGRESS PRESIDIUM MEETING--The third session of the sixth provincial people's congress held its second presidium meeting this afternoon. Ma Jikong, permanent chairman of the session and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. The meeting heard and approved a report by Zhang Guozhen, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress finance and economic committee, on reviewing Jianxi's financial final accounts for 1984 and its draft budget for 1985. He said: The finance and economic committee holds that our province's final accounts for 1984 were in general good, achieving not only steady growth in annual financial revenues but also an increase in total industrial output value, taxes and profits turned over to state, and financial revenues. Taking into consideration the needs of economic structural reform and key construction projects as well as development in various undertakings, the 1985 draft budget has increased the funds for education, scientific research, and improvement of the people's welfare. The arrangements for revenues and expenditures are rather satisfactory. The meeting approved a draft decision on procedures for resignation by government employees in Jianxi to be submitted to the session for approval. [Excerpt] [Nanchang Jianxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 CMT 29 Jun 85 HK]

JIANGXI CPC COMMITTEE CONSULTATION--The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee invited responsible persons from all democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, and mass organizations, as well as minority democratic personages and well-known people from various circles, in the province to attend a democratic consultation meeting this morning, solidifying their wills, in the spirit of democracy, concerning the readjustment and election of additional members of the leading bodies of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, and the CPC provincial committee. Comrade Wu Shaoen, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, briefed meeting participants on the readjustment and election, and made a speech. Inspired with the spirit of democratic consultation, meeting participants freely aired their views, and consented to the provincial party committee's decision on personnel readjustment and election, to be handed over to the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress and the third session of the fifth CPC provincial committee for discussion. Attending the meeting were deputy secretaries Liu Tianren, Ni Xianze, and Xu Qian, and members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee (Jiang Shuping), Wang Chaomei, Pei Deqi, Wang Baoping, and (Lu Xianchen). [Text] Nanjing Jiangxi Provincial Service in Shanghai 1100 GMT 29 Jun 85 CM

SHANGHAI HOSPITALIZED FIREFIGHTERS VISITED--Wu Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee; Jiang Zemin, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee; Wu Kanguo and Zhu Zimoben, leading cadres of the municipal party committee and municipal government; and (Shi Zhushan), secretary of the political and legal commission of the municipal party committee, visited the clinic for prevention and treatment of occupational diseases of the Shanghai Chemical Industry Bureau, (Kodak) Hospital, and (Dongshang) Hospital to comfort fire-fighting workers and patients who have been heroically injured during a fire at the Shanghai paint plant. Comrade Wu Xingwen expressed solicitude for the injured and wished them an early recovery. The leading cadres wished them for demonstrating the communist spirit in extinguishing the fire and for setting a good example for all people of the municipality. [Text] Shanghai City Service in Hong Kong 1100 GMT 29 Jun 85 CM

SHANGHAI URBAN CULTURE MEETING--On the afternoon of 19 June, the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held at the Literature and Art Hall a meeting to discuss the question for study and discussion concerning the strategy to develop Shanghai's urban culture. Wang Baoping, the secretary (Wu Weiming), and some other writers, critics, and theorists of Shanghai Municipality attended the meeting. In his speech, Liu Zhenyuan pointed out that since the founding of the republic, Shanghai has developed its culture with certain results. However, compared with the demands set for modernizing city Shanghai still has a long way to go. Cultural efforts in all classes should ideologically pay attention to the order of cultural development with considering economic construction. Cultural and cultural development must be simultaneous. [Keywords] Shanghai City Service in Shanghai 1100 GMT 20 Jun 85 CM

afternoon of the same day, a department concerned of this province presented a report on economic work and village and town enterprises in the province to the Heilongjiang provincial delegation. The Heilongjiang provincial delegation arrived in Jiangsu on 4 June. The delegation first visited and inspected Xuzhou City, Tongshan County, and Fengxian County and then came to Nanjing on 6 June. After Nanjing, the delegation will inspect village and town enterprises in Yangzhou, Wuxi, and Suzhou cities and Jiangdu, Wuxi, and Shaohe Counties. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 85 p 11]

JIANSHU EDUCATIONAL DRIVE--Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--Jiangsu Province plans to have all its school-aged children in school by the end of the year. The present figure is 98 percent. It spent 250 million yuan on primary education last year, 13.6 percent more than in 1983, and has spent 562 million yuan since 1981 renovating school buildings and furniture, of which 211 million came from individuals and small businesses. Provinces are responsible for introducing nine-year compulsory education, said a communist party Central Committee document last month. Junior middle school education, it said, should be compulsory within six years in cities and coastal areas and within 10 years elsewhere. Jiangsu has earmarked 4.5 million yuan this year for teacher training. It now has 32 teachers' colleges enrolling 10,500 students each year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1047 CNY 22 Jun 85]

CND: 4005/1101

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI'S MEETING ON NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK110676 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Jun 85

/Text/ Yesterday morning the regional CPC Committee and people's government held a report meeting at the Nanning theater to convey the spirit of the national educational work conference. Leaders of the regional CPC Committee, the regional people's congress standing committee, the regional people's government and the regional CPPCC committee, including Qiao Xiaoguang, Wei Chunshu, Huang Yun, Jin Baosheng, Chen Huiguang, (Tao Aiyang), Huang Rong and Qin Tingji, attending the meeting.

Wei Chunshu, chairman of the regional people's government, presided over the meeting. Hou Depeng, standing committee member of the regional CPC Committee, gave a detailed report on the national educational work conference and the spirit of the speeches of central leading comrades.

At the meeting, Wei Chunshu, chairman of the regional people's government, proposed three suggestions on implementing the spirit of the national educational work conference.

He said: First, we must link the study of the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the education system with practice and seriously solve the problem of our ideological understanding. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that leaders who neglect education are immature leaders who lack insight and who are unable to lead the modernization construction. Leaders at all levels must fully understand the important strategic position which education occupies in the building of the socialist modernization and firmly grasp the reform of the education system just as they have grasped economic work.

Second, we must study the decision while implementing it and solve problems while conducting investigation and study, practical problems in particular.

Leaders at all levels must conduct serious study of the situation in education and put forth specific methods for solving problems.

Comrade Wei Chunshu suggested that leading comrades of regional organs and the relevant departments of Nanning City go to schools to inspect teachers' residences and school buildings and to help schools do practical work.

Comrade Wei Chunshu said: The regional CPC Committee has decided to hold a regional educational work conference in September this year and to set up a preparatory leading group for the conference which was headed by me and with Comrades Hou Depeng and Wu Keqing as deputy heads. This is to make the conference a success, to rapidly develop Guangxi's educational cause, and to bring about a good mood of respecting knowledge, respecting talented people, respecting teachers, and putting a high value on education.

A total of 1,750 people attending the meeting, including leading comrades from all regional departments, commissions, bureaus and offices; responsible comrades from all departments, sections, and offices of colleges and universities in Nanning; and responsible comrades from secondary technical schools under regional organs and secondary and primary schools in Nanning City.

CSH: WGS/1984

CENTRAL-SOUTH REF ID: A7

HUNAN'S MAO ZHONGYI AT PLENARY SESSION OF PARTY CONGRESS

REF ID: A7 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin J100 CMT 18 Jun 85

(Text) This afternoon, the Fifth provincial party congress held a plenary session in the hall of the provincial CPC Committee to elect the regular members of Fifth Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and the members of the provincial Advisory Commission. Attending today's session were 678 regular deputies. Executive Chairman Mao Zhongyi presided over today's session.

The session first adopted the names of the chief election officials and the election officials. The chief election official is (Guo Mingzhen) and (Zhou Nianshan).

The deputies to the session then cast votes in the form of secret ballot. They elected 35 regular members of the Fifth Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and 33 members of the provincial Advisory Commission. When the session announced the results of the election, the meeting hall was filled with warm applause.

The executive chairman of today's session included Liu Fusheng, Wan Ba, Zhao Chuqi, Shi Xianshan, (Sun Wensheng), (Deng Jiwen), (Xia Duancheng), Gu Shuangjing, (Deng Youzhi), (Wang Changsheng), and (Tao Guochun). The plenary session will be continued tomorrow morning to elect the alternate members of the Fifth Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and the members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission.

The names of the regular members of the Fifth Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, totaling 35 people, in the order of the strokes of their surnames are:

(Ding Chongxi), female; Wang Xianshan; Wang Jueqian (Wang Keying), Mao Zhongyi; (Deng Youzhi); Shi Xianshan, female; Min nationality; (Lin Guojin); (Chen Wenshan); (Zhu Dongxiong); Liu Fusheng; Liu Yu'e, female; (Liu Yangchun); (Sun Wensheng); (Shi Youfa); (Yang Zhengwu), Tujia nationality; (Yan Huiquan); (Yang Lishi); (Li Jing); (Li Jianjun), female; (Li Lianqian); (Li Xiangyuan), female; (Li Dehui); (Wu Guochang), Min nationality; (Wu Yanchun); (Guo Shuangjing); (Guo Xizong); (Shen Yeping); (Gao Xianfeng); (Zhang Baixiang); (Zhang Chongxi); (Zhang Guochun); (Chen Zhongli); (Ouyang Xian); (Zhou Kesheng); (Luo Guochun); (Zhou Changli); (Zhong Jie); (Zhao Jie); (Tu Hailan); (Xia Duancheng); (Cao Wenhui); (Cao Wenhui); (Cao Guochun); (Tang Lian), female; (Sun Jie); (Cao Wenhui); (Tao Guochun); (Wang Hailan), Min nationality; (Zhang Hailan); (Cao Wenhui); (Cao Guochun); (Cao Shuangchun); (Cao Shuangchun).

The namelist of the members of the Hunan Provincial CPC Advisory Committee, totaling 43 people, in the order of the strokes of their surnames are:

Ding Weike; (Gu Wenjun); (Ma Zhuangkun); Wan Da; (Wang Laichu); Wang Zhiguo; (Zhu Ming), female; (Mao Zhetu); (Shi Ping), Shi Jie; (Lian Sheng); (Zhou Yuanming); (Liu Dongan); Liu Yanan; (Liu Dongshun), (Liu Thiyi); (Lei Bingru); (Du Ming), female; (Li Zhe); (Li Manquan); (Zhang Li), (Zhang Yueshi); Zhang Wenguang; (Zhang Chenchu); Chen Yufa; (Chen Maoyi); (Chen Xueyuan); (Liao Jiefu); Luo Qinan; (Zhou Jishun); Meng Qi; Zhao Chuqi; (Yong Chenbo); (Hu Zhen); (Hu Daiwei); (Xu Jiming); (Gao Juantang); Gao Yuefan; (Gao Lihong); (Zhou Jifan); (Tang Huiping); (Xue Rui), female; and (Dai Tao).

ESB: MHC5/1089

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CPC CONGRESS DELEGATES STRESS IDEALS, DISCIPLINE

HR160721 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Excerpts] On 15 June, the delegates attending the fifth provincial party congress continued to discuss the work report given by Comrade Mao Zhiyong. They unanimously held: Strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization is an extremely important issue with a very great bearing on invigorating Hunan's economy and building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

On the question of education in ideals and discipline, delegates from the PLA and the armed police profoundly felt that strengthening ideological building centered on communist ideology is a major affair for the whole party and the whole army. (Kang Shirong), political commissar of Jishou Military Subdistrict; (Yi Xiangyi), commander of Changsha Military Subdistrict; and (Duan Mingkang), political commissar of the provincial armed police corps, said: While building a high degree of material civilization, it is extremely important to teach the people and the cadres and fighters to have ideals, morality, culture and discipline and to link the lofty ideal with their own work. In particular, in the new situation in which the PLA units are facing streamlining and reorganization, it is all the more important to have ideals and discipline.

The 17 PLA and armed police delegates attending the congress pledged: We will spontaneously subordinate ourselves to the overall situation of the motherland's four modernizations and take a correct view of streamlining and reorganization.

Delegates from propaganda, culture and education, journalism, publishing, and radio and television departments said: In the course of invigorating Hunan's economy, the quality of spiritual products has a direct impact on the ideological awareness and level of morality of the masses. In particular, journalism work is the mouthpiece of the party and government. In this work, we must all the more uphold party spirit, defend the principle of veracity of the news, seriously implement Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions on the party's journalism work, strictly follow the plans of the CPC Central Committee and abide by the party's line, principles and policies in a prompt and accurate way.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

OVER 10,000 INTELLECTUALS ARE TRANSFERRED TO SHENZHEN

HK150844 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE 0209 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Over 14,000 intellectuals have been transferred to Shenzhen City in recent years from other parts of the country via applications and other methods. The intellectuals from other parts of the country constitute approximately half of the total number of cadres in Shenzhen. Among them are over 1,800 senior and intermediate-level intellectuals. All the intellectuals from other parts of the country have been taken care of and supported by the relevant municipal departments. Shenzhen City will allocate 100 million yuan to build houses for the teachers this year.

Over 300 intellectuals who have both academic ability and political integrity have currently been promoted to leading posts at or above the rank of aarrison chief. In addition, Shenzhen City has selected and sent over 200 scientific and technological personnel to universities, colleges and other scientific research institutions at home and abroad to carry out further studies. Shenzhen City has also organized more than 100 groups totaling over 1,000 people to go to the foreign countries and Hong Kong to carry out research and investigations, to learn advanced technologies and gain management experience and to enrich their knowledge.

In order to eliminate the intellectuals' fear of background disturbances, Shenzhen has helped reunite more than 5,000 intellectual couples who used to live apart. Nearly 10,000 intellectuals who had been transferred to Shenzhen before 1984 are now living in the new houses allotted to them. The public health department of the Shenzhen Municipal Government also carries out regular physical examinations for over 1,000 senior and intermediate-level intellectuals.

END 4006/1087

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

WANG QUN CALLS FOR ELIMINATING OLD CONCEPTS

REK00201 Wuhai Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 11201 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] At the eighth plenary session of the Sixth Wuhan Municipal CPC Committee which concluded today, Wang Qun, first secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CPC Committee, said: One of the important tasks of urban reform is to eliminate four old concepts and to bring the many functions of a city into play. The four old concepts are:

1. The old concept that a city is an industrial base must be eliminated. A city is not only an industrial base but also a comprehensive economic center of trade and finance and a hub of communications, information, science and education.
 2. The old concept that an urban area is separated from rural areas and a city is considered on its own must be eliminated. A new idea that an urban area and a rural area are an entity and that they should be developed in a coordinated way must be established.
 3. The narrow viewpoint that a city is confined to serving itself must be eliminated. A city must serve not only itself but also the whole economic zone attached to it.
 4. The old concept that the work of a large city must be examined and assessed purely according to its gross industrial and agricultural output value must be eliminated. Under the premise of raising economic results, we must make the economy develop steadily, in a coordinated way and continuously.
- He said: Opening up new paths is the lifeline of urban reform. This year Wuhan must adopt the method of inviting other people to do work in the city and sending people out of the city to serve other places. While vigorously running its consumer market well, the city must lay stress on opening its market of means of production and market of technology, gradually open the market of finance, and expand the market of construction.

END 5005/1095

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU TO CONTROL MECHANICAL GROWTH OF POPULATION

HE270317 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO In Chinese 20 Jun 85 p 1

[Report by Huo Zhi (5478 1807): "The Provincial People's Government Recently Promulgated Methods for Keeping the Mechanical Growth of Population in the City Proper of Guangzhou under Control, Which Will Come Into Effect on 1 July"]

[Text] Based on the relevant decrees of the State Council, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government has recently promulgated and made public the "Measures for Controlling the Mechanical Growth of Population in the City Proper of Guangzhou for Trial Implementation." Subsumed to "measures for control" below), with a view to keeping under strict control the mechanical growth of population in the city proper of Guangzhou and making the plan for population growth conform with the social development plan. These measures will come into effect on 1 July.

The measures for control stipulate that it is necessary to implement unified control as well as to bring into play the functions of such departments as organization, personnel, labor, public security, and civil affairs, in order to keep the mechanical growth of the urban population under control. However, there could be a difference between awareness and realization in the implementation of policies. Relational must be exercised with regard to the transfer of personnel in the city proper of Guangzhou, who the four modernizations of the city urgently need, and who conform to the unified stipulations. In the policies drawn up by the central authorities, the province and the city; while personnel not in urgent need of transfer should generally be kept under strict control.

The measures for control stipulate that strict control must be exercised over the transfer in the city proper of Guangzhou of established units and personnel, personnel transferred is neither because of work appointment, and ordinary cadres, workers and staff. Other control must be exercised over organs of other provinces and localities stationed in Guangzhou, which should not be set up without the sanction of the Guangdong People's Government. The principle of "returning to where one comes from" should be upheld in receiving demobilized soldiers and volunteers, and those who are not in conformity with the stipulations are not allowed to move to the city proper of Guangzhou.

The transfer of retired cadres of both the localities and the army and their dependents should be strictly handled according to the relevant stipulations of the State Council and the Central Military Commission. Those belonging to the rural population and the population in towns and townships, who come to the city proper of Guangzhou to depend on their family members, and who come to marry residents of Guangzhou should be handled according to the relevant stipulations of the State Council. The transfer to the city proper of Guangzhou of cadres at and above section level, senior scientists and technicians, and personnel of other specialties in particular need will be tried from quota restrictions. All departments and units must strictly implement the relevant stipulations of the central government and the local government of the other population. The public security and food departments have the right to refuse household registration and food ration to those who have violated the stipulations, and to order them to return to where they came from. Administrative punishment will be dealt out to those who have practiced deception and who have sought persons with bad military backgrounds for their positions. Serious cases in violation of the law should be handed over to the judicial departments for investigation and deal according to the law.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

MAO ZHIVUNG ATTENDS OPENING OF CPPCC SESSION

HK300257 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service to Mandarin 11/30 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the fifth Hunan Provincial CPPCC solemnly opened in the provincial CPC committee hall this morning. Chairman Chen Xingling and Vice Chairman Hong Ying presided. The session approved its agenda. Chairman Chen Xingling delivered the opening speech.

Present at the opening ceremony were Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Mao Zhiyong and Deputy Secretaries Xiong Jingquan and Liu Fusheng; Provincial Advisory Commission Vice Chairmen Lai Xian, Wang Zhiguo, and Zhao Jing; Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission Secretary Shi Fushan and Deputy Secretary (Lu Shuai); Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Gu Sen, Wu Zhiyuan, Chen Ximin, and Chen Yantian; Vice Governors Zhou Zheng and Chen Bangshui; and Hunan Military District Commander Jiang Jinliu.

Liu Fusheng made a speech. He demanded that the participants correctly view the situation and have sure confidence in the victory of the four modernizations and the success of reform. At the same time, they should have a clearer picture on the guiding idea for united front and CPPCC work and fully play their role as a comprehensive think tank.

Provincial CPPCC Vice Chairman Yang Ding delivered a report on the work of the provincial CPPCC Standing Committee.

(20/ 4805/1121)

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

RENAN MEETING (WGS) RESPECT FOR TEACHERS

00281111 Zhengzhou Renan Provincial Service to Mandate 1420 (MT) 27 Jul 85

[Text] The report meeting which was jointly held by the Discipline Inspection Committee, the political and legal committee, and propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial education department party group, on respecting teachers and dealing with cases of assaulting teachers, was held in Zhengzhou this afternoon. Leading comrades, including Ren Chiyang, provincial CPC committee standing committee member and propaganda department director, and Song Zhong, provincial CPC committee standing committee member and political and legal committee secretary, attended the meeting.

Comrade Ren Chiyang emphatically pointed out: In accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction on indulging to some extent and during more practical work, we must take activities on respecting teachers and in dealing with cases of assaulting teachers with party rectification and the rectification of cadres' work style. We must really eliminate the bad influence and do good things for teachers.

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CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI

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THE JOURNAL OF THE
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THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE, VOL. 61, PART 1, 1968, P. 1-100.

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE, VOL. 61, PART 1, 1968, P. 1-100. The following is a list of the contents of the journal, arranged in alphabetical order of the authors' names. The journal is published by the Royal Society of Medicine, and is available to its members at a special price. The journal is published quarterly, and is available to its members at a special price. The journal is published quarterly, and is available to its members at a special price.

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THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

NORTH AFRICA:

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RESULTS

RESULTS: The first part of the study, involving the analysis of the data from the first 100 cases, showed that the majority of cases (70%) were male, and that the majority of cases (60%) were aged between 15 and 25 years. The majority of cases (80%) were from the urban areas, and the majority of cases (70%) were from the lower socio-economic groups. The majority of cases (90%) were from the lower socio-economic groups, and the majority of cases (80%) were from the lower socio-economic groups. This shows that there is a strong association between the socio-economic status of the population and the prevalence of the disease. The majority of cases (90%) were from the lower socio-economic groups, and the majority of cases (80%) were from the lower socio-economic groups.

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Fourth, we shall strengthen the playing of the personnel structure of the people's courts in order to better meet the demand of the masses, and we should enhance the training of judges and clerks.

Fifth, we should strengthen the improvement of people's courts. In the province will establish the people's courts, and in the county will establish "one court per three townships." The people's courts will be established in order to deal with the "difficult" cases and the people's disputes.

Sixth, in line with the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of local governments, and the people's courts will be established in the people's congresses and their people's committees.

The tasks facing the people's courts are heavy and complex. In order to complete the tasks of the party, we should develop an independent, self-reliant, and united as one in spirit, and in the spirit of the party's leadership, and make new contributions to strengthening the administration of the courts, guarding and promoting the socialist rule of law, and building the four modernizations.

Two: 4079, 1200

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL PROCURATORATE WORK REPORT

SK020404 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 85 p 3

["Excerpts" from the report on the work of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Procuratorate given by Yu Jian, chief procurator of the provincial procuratorate, at the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress on 20 May 1985]

[Excerpts] Since the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, people's procuratorates at various levels throughout the province have persistently dealt strict blows to serious crimes, including economic crimes, in line with the arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee. In carrying out the struggle, they conscientiously implemented the CPC Central Committee's principles and policies and the NPC's resolutions and regulations, further clarified the ideology guiding the professional procuratorial work, more resolutely and voluntarily served the general task and general objective of socialist modernization, fully performed the functional role of procuratorial organs in supervising the enforcement of laws, and made due contributions to further improving public order and to guaranteeing and promoting the smooth progress of the economic reform and the four modernizations.

1. Since 1984, our province has continued to deepen the struggle to deal severe blows to crimes and has achieved great successes in this regard. Under the unified leadership, arrangements, and direction of the provincial CPC committee, and the supervision of the provincial people's congress, and bearing firmly in mind the major targets to be attacked, procuratorial organs at various levels across the province worked in close coordination and fought in unison with public security departments, courts, and judicial and other relevant departments to deal resolute blows to and punish severely, without mercy, murderers, rapists, robbers, and other serious criminals guilty of bombings, serious theft, serious hooliganism, and abduction and sale of people, who endangered the people's interest and undermined public security to a serious extent. Under the unified leadership of the CPC committees of the province and various cities and prefectures, procuratorial organs at the provincial, prefectural, and city levels exerted concerted efforts with public security departments, courts, and discipline inspection departments to enforce the law honestly and severely punish criminals on the basis of the principle of thoroughly exterminating evil, thus effectively dampening the arrogance of serious criminal activities, and winning the support and praise of the masses.

The struggle against serious crimes was carried out under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and the CPC committees at various levels with the concerted efforts of the people throughout the province, procuratorial and judicial departments, and various trades and professions. Public security was improved, remarkable and the people's sense of safety enhanced. However, judging from the overall situation of the province, public security was not even and stable. The incidence of crimes dropped, but the decline was not large in terms of major and appalling cases. We should fully estimate and clearly understand such a situation, clearly discern the protractedness, arduousness, and complexity of the struggle, overcome blind complacency and relaxation of efforts, and guard against the emergence of the new problem of failing to deal effective and timely blows. We should resolutely continue the principle of giving "stricter and quicker" punishment according to law, coordinate our efforts to strike surely, accurately, and relentlessly at criminals with other measures to tackle public security problems in a comprehensive manner, and strive to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in public order.

2. Dealing blows to economic crimes is an important duty of procuratorial organs entrusted by the law. Earlier last year, the procuratorial organs of some localities neglected dealing blows to economic crimes when the struggle against criminal offenses was enhanced. We urged in a timely manner all the procuratorial organs of the province to deal blows to both serious criminal offenses and economic offenses in order to ensure the smooth progress of the economic reform and economic construction. Proceeding from reality, they adopted measures to intensify the struggle against economic crimes. First, they struck at economic crimes in a planned and systematic manner with the focus pinpointed, thus promoting the restructuring and consolidation of the economy. Second, with the focus placed on major and appalling cases, they dealt blows to the serious criminals who took advantage of reform and used reform as an excuse to embezzle public funds, take bribes, smuggle and sell smuggled goods, speculate, evade or refuse to pay taxes, steal state and collective funds and property, and infringe upon the legal rights and interest of specialized households and economic associations. Third, in view of the situation in which procuratorial cadres and policemen of some localities were overcautious in handling cases or failed to handle cases professionally because of a lack of understanding of policies and laws and the new situations, they coordinated the efforts of higher and lower levels, and selected a group of typical and important cases for investigations and study in order to improve the quality of handling cases. According to the statistics of the economic cases handled by the procuratorial organs themselves in 1984, some 1,600 cases were recorded for investigations, of which 120 were major and appalling cases, and more than 4.8 million yuan of economic losses were recovered for the state.

At present, many new situations and new problems have emerged in our struggle against economic criminal activities following further opening to the outside, further enlivening of the domestic economy and the development of the economic reform. First, although being heavily struck, economic criminal activities are still very serious and, in many localities, on the rise evidently. Seizing every opportunity, economic criminals commit bigger and bigger crimes and become more and more rampant. Second, the crimes committed by taking advantage of reform and in the name of reform are conspicuous. Criminals directly undermine the

reform of the economic structure by abusing power for selfish interest, embezzlement, bribe-taking, speculation and swindle, smuggling and selling smuggled goods. Third, major and appalling economic crimes are conspicuous. In particular, a few state cadres and staff members and workers colluded with criminals in society to embezzle a large amount of state and collective funds and property, thus seriously damaging the interest of the state and people. Fourth, new unhealthy trends are entangled with crimes, and cover important economic criminal activities. We should organize the masses of cadres and politicians to conscientiously study the CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the economic structure, enhance our understanding of the importance of the struggle against economic crimes, further strengthen the procuratorial work concerning economic crimes in line with the demands of the party and the people, and resolutely investigate, handle and strictly punish serious economic crimes. People who interfere in and hinder the handling of cases and those who instigate and shield crimes should be sternly dealt with in the course of checking unhealthy trends, consolidating discipline and rectifying the party, and those whose activities constitute a crime should be held criminally liable so that procuratorial work can better safeguard and serve the development of the economic reform.

3. Developing socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system are important tasks to ensure economic reform and economic construction. Since 1984, in coordination with the struggle against criminal and economic offenses, procuratorial organs at various levels throughout the province, focusing on the party's central work, have placed on file for investigation according to law some 230 law and discipline violating cases on encroachment on the democratic and personal rights of citizens and on serious dereliction of duty, and have prosecuted and pursued the criminal liabilities of some 170 persons. We have upheld the principle that everyone is equal before law, and made sure that the law is strictly enforced and that no one is wronged or shielded. In the meantime, we have paid attention to social effect when handling law and discipline violations. We decided not to prosecute those with minor offenses who may have their criminal liabilities exempted. This has played a positive role in preventing the sharpening of contradictions, reducing crimes, strengthening unity among the people, and enhancing the sense of the legal system of the state working personnel.

Procuratorial organs at various levels throughout the province have also strengthened the work to handle the people's complaints and appeals over the past year, accepting some 17,000 complaints and appeals revealed in the people's letters and visits, and concluding some 4,000 cases. Through investigating and handling the complaints and appeals, they have dealt blows to crimes, corrected a few wrong, unjustified and, framed-up verdicts left by history, resolved some long-standing difficult cases, safeguarded the legal rights and interest of the citizens, and forged closer ties between state organs and the masses.

Ensuring the democratic rights of citizens, and safeguarding the sanctity of the socialist legal system are important functions of the people's procuratorial organs entrusted by the Constitution and laws. In the prosecution against law and discipline violations, and handling of complaints, procuratorial organs have

the responsibility to prosecute and supervise law violations and crimes of the state working personnel and cadres and policemen of public security, procuratorial, and judicial organs. This has played a positive role in carving the lofty image of the state working personnel, in particular public security, procuratorial, and judicial organs. At present, there are many obstacles and difficulties in handling such cases, and law and discipline procuratorial work is still a weak link. We should be determined to change such a situation, face up to the difficulties, and conscientiously perform our duties.

CS0: 4005/1129

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN RURAL IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK MEETING ENDS

SK220416 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Excerpts] After a 5-day session, the provincial rural ideological and political work conference ended in Changchun on 22 June.

The conference analyzed and summed up the situation and the basic experiences in rural ideological and political work during the past few years, and studied the tasks for the near future. Ten units introduced their experiences in strengthening the ideological and political work at the conference.

Comrade Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech at the conference. He pointed out: At present, we should closely link the basic task for rural ideological and political work with the actual conditions of the rural economic restructure. While striving to build a high degree of material civilization, we should set up a rank of new-type peasants with ideals, a sense of discipline, educational knowledge, and morality. Cultivating new-type socialist peasants is not a person's subjective desire but an objective desire for historical development. At present, the rural areas have entered into a new stage of readjusting the structure of production, and started to turn from traditional to modernized agriculture and from the self-supporting and semi-self-supporting economy to the commodity economy on a large scale. Peasants are encouraged to have the new ideas, morality, educational knowledge, and a sense of discipline. This is a task of extreme importance for the rural ideological and political work.

Vice Governor Wang Jinshan made a speech concerning the situation of the rural economic restructure and new tasks for the rural ideological and political work. (Xu Jizheng), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee, presented a plan for the major tasks of the current propaganda work.

CSO: 4005/1103

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN TO HOLD EDUCATIONAL WORK MEETING IN AUGUST

SK250428 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Excerpts] On 7 June, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial CPC committee in order to implement the guidelines of the national educational work conference and the CPC Central Committee's decision on the reform of the educational system.

Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC committee, members of the leading party group of the provincial government, and responsible comrades of relevant departments studied the documents and listened to the reports together and discussed ways to implement the central authority's decision.

From 19 to 21 June, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government held a preparatory meeting for the provincial educational work conference with the participation of the directors of the city, prefectural and autonomous prefectural propaganda departments and education bureaus, heads of the educational offices under some large enterprises, directors of county educational bureaus, and responsible persons of universities and colleges. The meeting decided to hold the provincial educational work conference in early August.

The provincial CPC committee decided: From now on, party and government leaders at all levels should spend 2 months deeply conducting investigations and studies in cooperation with departments at different levels--the provincial, prefectural and county educational departments, and universities and colleges. On the basis of conducting investigations and studies, all cities and counties and schools of higher learning should respectively propose their opinions on and typical experiences in the reform of the educational system; and the province should set forth such issues for discussion at the provincial educational work conference as a provision on a 9-year compulsory education; a provisional suggestion on developing vocational and technical education; a provision on collecting extra educational charges from localities; a 5-year plan for training primary and middle school teachers to upgrade their quality; a provisional program for reforming the higher educational administration system; a plan for distributing

institutions of higher learning, setting up specialized courses and readjusting personnel; a basic program for developing secondary specialized schools attached to the province; opinions on adding the investments in the educational work; and a specific program for implementing the decision.

Besides the original educational funds for capital construction, this year the province will allocate 11 million yuan for housing construction for teachers and young and middle-aged intellectuals who have made outstanding contributions. The provincial CPC committee urged all cities, prefectures, and counties to make the greatest efforts to collect funds for concentratively solving the housing problems of primary and middle school teachers. The provincial CPC committee and the provincial government also urged CPC committees and governments at all levels to formulate specific plans for welcoming the first National Teachers' Day on 19 September 1985.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING'S SUN WEIBEN SPEAKS ON ENHANCING PARTY SPIRIT

SK020707 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 1 July, at a meeting of provincial-level organs to commend advanced and excellent collectives and individuals, Sun Weiben, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke on how to enhance party spirit and to strengthen the building of the organs under the provincial CPC committee.

He stressed that communist party members should correctly foster a concept of money, pleasure, and their positions.

Party members and cadres reflected that this was a good party lecture and that they had spent a good day.

Sun Weiben said: Strengthening party spirit is a main subject of the current party building and party spirit is a special characteristic of the vanguard of the proletariat. Party spirit includes the brilliant stand of the proletariat, a world outlook of scientific dialectical materialism, a firm outlook on life with which we dedicate our lives to the struggle for communism, and a sense of morality with which we regard the interests of the party as higher than anything else. Party spirit is [words indistinct] that tells the communist party from other parties as well as demarcation line between the level of the vanguard and the level of the common workers and people. The principal content of strengthening party spirit is to correctly foster a concept of money, pleasure, and their positions. Encouraging some people to become rich ahead of others does not mean advocating the idea of putting money first in everything. In the course of supporting the poor to become rich, communist party members should give first priority in seeking spiritual wealth [words indistinct].

Our communist party members need not abstain from talking about enjoyment and happiness. However, we must draw a line as to enjoyment and happiness. That is, enjoyment and happiness must conform to the party's basic purpose.

With regard to the issue on how to regard a position, communist party members should always persist in the idea of the individual's position completely submitting to the demands of the development of the party's cause.

He called on the provincial-level organs to take the concept of strengthening party spirit as a principal content of the regular activities of the organizations in order to remarkably upgrade the quality of party members of the provincial-level organs, to make rapid progress in the building of the organs, and to ensure a reliable guarantee for the leadership of the provincial CPC committee over the causes.

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS TO HOLD SESSION IN JULY

SK220606 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The 14th meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on the afternoon of 21 June. The meeting adopted resolutions on convening the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, and on the 1985 provincial budget. The meeting decided to convene the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress in mid-July. The session will discuss and examine the motions of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee with regard to readjusting the number of staffers of the Standing Committee and appointing a president of the provincial higher people's court and a chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate. It will also examine and discuss the motion of Governor Quan Shuren with regard to readjusting the number of staffers of the provincial people's government.

The meeting opened in Shenyang City on 18 June. During the meeting members also heard a report given by Vice Governor Sun Qi with regard to assessing work and examined and approved the temporary provisions of Anshan city on managing urban public assets and the temporary regulations of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee on the procedure of formulating local regulations and rules. In concluding the meeting, members also heard a report given by Tang Hongguang, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, on relaying the situation in the first session of the Sixth NPC.

Zhang Zhengde, chairman of the provincial people's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, including Xie Huangtian, Zhao Shi, Liu Wen, Lou Erkang, Fu Zhonghai, Gu Jingxin, Liu Zenghao, Liu Peng, and Feng Yousang.

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NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG CITY LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN FOR CIVILITY

SK300443 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Effective 30 July, Shenyang City will impose a 0.5-yuan fine on people who spit and an 0.3-yuan fine on those who litter. Heavier punishments will be given to those whose offenses are more serious. This is (?a part of) the city's campaign to cultivate civilized citizens, to create civilized units, and to build a civilized city.

The Shenyang City CPC Committee and Government held a mobilization rally this morning. Sun Weiben, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and (Shi Baoyuan), deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region, spoke at the rally. Attending the rally were the relevant leading comrades of the province, Shenyang City, and the Shenyang Military Region, cadres at or above the county and regimental levels of Shenyang City, and PLA commanders and soldiers. Cadres and the masses of all units throughout the city listened to or watched the relay of the rally at their own units. Comrade Li Changchun, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee, gave a brief report at the rally.

At this morning's rally on the thoroughgoing campaign to cultivate civilized citizens, to create civilized units, to build a civilized city, and to achieve remarkable improvement in the city's social conduct at an early date, Sun Weiben, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, urged CPC committees and governments at various levels across the province to enhance their understanding of the importance of the campaign, strengthen leadership over it, and adopt effective and realistic measures to make it successful from beginning to end.

(Shi Baoyuan), deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region, also spoke at the rally. He said: Carrying out the campaign in depth is not only a glorious task for the people of Shenyang City but also an unshirkable duty for every commander and soldier stationed in the city. The commanders and soldiers should carry forward our army's glorious tradition of serving the people wholeheartedly and, with a sense of being masters of the state, make more and greater contributions to the campaign together with the people of Shenyang.

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NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG'S LI LIAN VISITS PERSONNEL WHO WORKED IN PROVINCE

SK230-32 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 21 June, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, visited representatives of all scientific and technological personnel in Shanghai who had ever engaged in construction undertakings in Heilongjiang. Li Lian was imbued with ardent love for the representatives and said: Most of you were students under the age of 20 in those days. You came from a large city in the south to the northern tip of the motherland where the weather was cold and the ground frozen and made many contributions to Heilongjiang. The Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government will never forget you. Elders and the people of Heilongjiang will never forget you. As Heilongjiang is still under construction, you are asked to visit there if you have time. With regard to developing Heilongjiang's economy, we need Shanghai's advanced technology and experiences in management. I hope that you will be able to strengthen the relations between Heilongjiang and Shanghai--in particular, to enhance the information exchange and economic and technological cooperation--and to make further contributions to your second hometown in the new age.

Comrade Li Lian's expectation deeply touched representatives.

In conclusion, Comrade Li Lian entrusted a representative to relay his greetings to all those who had worked in Heilongjiang.

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NORTHEAST REGION

GAO DI VIEWS JILIN PARTY SPIRIT

SK281415 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Gao Di, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPT Committee, entitled "The Issue of Party Spirit Is an Issue of World Outlook," carried in the journal JILIAN SHENGHUO [PARTY ORGAN LIFE]; date of issuance of the journal not given]

[Text] Why can't some comrades straighten out the relations between the part and the whole and between the individual and the state? Why do new unhealthy trends emerge? The fundamental problem lies in some comrades whose party spirit is not strong and political awareness not high.

The party spirit of the Communist Party members calls on every Communist Party member to submit himself to the organization and the interest of the party. The purpose of the Communist Party is to serve the people, and the interest of the party means the interest of the people. Our country represents the people, and the interest of the state is compatible with that of the people. The interest of the party, the people, and the state constitutes the whole. Every part should subordinate itself to the whole. Damaging the whole situation and the interest of the whole means a violation of the interest of the party, the state, and the people, and a lack of party spirit.

To submit individuals to the organization and the part to the whole is the organizational principle of the Communist Party, and a character every Communist Party member, the party's leading cadres in particular, should possess. Whether we can carry out this principle is, fundamentally speaking, a matter of world outlook, and a matter concerning why a party member has joined the party, and why he has served as a cadre.

The purpose of Communist Party members in joining the party is to fight for communism. Why should they fight for communism? Because communism is the best society that man can have, in which everyone is granted full freedom and happiness. In fighting, there must be sacrifice. The Communist Party members should voluntarily sacrifice all they have for the party's cause and the people's interest. If their purpose is not to sacrifice or, in other words, to make contributions, but to pursue selfish interest, they cannot be called true communists, and therefore will not be qualified Communist Party members. The

interest of the party and people, of course, includes the individual interest of party members. When the party's cause prospers and the people become wealthy, individual party members will also become rich correspondingly. However, the party's interest and the obligations of the Communist Party members call on every Communist Party member to be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts. If they fail to respond to the call of their own minds, they will lose the qualifications for a Communist Party member. If we do not have the determination to sacrifice ourselves for the cause of the party and the people, we should not join the Communist Party. The Communist Party does not want members who pursue selfish interest at the expense of the interest of the party and the people.

Party cadres should shoulder heavier tasks, and therefore, should have higher political awareness. If a cadre does not carry out the purpose of making more contributions and rendering better service, he should not serve as a cadre. If we let people who are preoccupied with their personal gains and losses serve as cadres, they will certainly abuse their powers for selfish interest and indulge in various unhealthy trends and they are promoted to serve as "officials" and vice versa. The more power they hold, the more damage they will cause.

The issue of party spirit is in issue of world outlook. Education is indispensable in acquiring a communist world outlook. In carrying out education in party spirit, we should pay attention to the fundamental work of acquiring a communist world outlook, and bear in mind the task of heightening the ideological awareness of party members. Political awareness is not an abstract thing. To determine whether a person's political awareness is high or low, we need only observe whether he works for the interest of the party, the people, and others or for his own interest. We should pay attention to examining and strengthening the behavior of party members and cadres in their actual work and daily lives, carry out criticism and self-criticism against specific faults, and conduct vivid and concrete education so that party members and cadres will gradually raise their awareness and enhance their party spirit. This is the most fundamental task for party building.

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

JILIN PARTY BIRTHDAY--On the evening of 30 June, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial cultural department jointly held a concert to celebrate the 64th birthday of the party at Changchun City Workers' Palace. The provincial opera troupe presented varied and colorful programs on the party's birthday. Actors and actresses, imbued with ardent love, sang such songs as "The Party, Our Dear Mother," "Presenting a Song to the Dear Party," and "The Bright Red Sun Will Never Set." These songs made the audience recall the course of the Chinese revolution. Appreciating the concert were leading comrades of the province, including Gao Di, Wang Xianjin, Gao Dezhan, Wang Zhongyu, Zhang Shiyong, (Yu Disheng), Liu Yunzhao, Li Yaquan, (Su Qinglin), Hui Liangyu, Wu Duo, Li Diping, Yu Lin, and Zhang Kaijing. Also appreciating the concert were (Meng Guicheng), senior officer of the PLA units stationed in Changchun; and (Wu Yuxia) and (Fan Yueben), leading comrades of the Changchun City CPC Committee. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Jun 85]

HEILONGJIANG YOUTH-PALACE MEETING--The Harbin City Children's Palace held a meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of its founding this morning. The meeting which opened at 0930, was attended by Lu Zhengcao, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee; Wang Guangmei, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee; (Gao Deyuan), secretary of the All-China Children's Center, and leading personnel of the departments concerned from the provincial and Harbin City organs. The Harbin City Children's Palace is one of the country's children's centers that had been built long ago. In 1960, Comrade Zhu De wrote the name of the palace. Since the past 30 years after its founding, the palace has recruited more than 7,000 members from groups for various activities and trained a large number of outstanding personnel for the state. The scientific branch under the children's palace provides 14 specialized courses for training and has 32 groups with 950 members engaging in various activities. At the meeting, Lu Zhengcao extended cordial regards to the children on behalf of Deng Yingchao and Kang Keqing and congratulations on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of its founding. At the meeting, the announcer also read congratulatory messages sent by Kang Keqing, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation; (Sun Zhixiu) education specialist, the All-China Child-Care Work Commission under the CYL National Committee, and by children's centers of various provinces and cities throughout the country. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Jun 85]

N-E INSTITUTE FOR ETHNIC MINORITIES--Shenyang, 1 Jul (XINHUA)---Preparatory work has begun in the port city of Dalian for the first institute for ethnic minorities in northeast China, a local educational official said today. The school will begin in 1987, and the students will be enrolled mainly from among minorities living in Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang provinces and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. These are inhabited by the Manchu, Hui, Mongolian, Korean, Oroqen and Hezhen minorities. The institute will concentrate on science and engineering, and a number of training courses in various skills will also be offered to students. There are plans to build research centers, including one for the Manchu ethnic group, in the institute. Ten other institutes for ethnic minorities have already been built in other parts of China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0140 GMT 1 Jul 85 OW]

LIAONING TRAINING CENTER--A ceremony for the opening of a training center for military cadres to be transferred to civilian jobs was held in Shenyang City, Liaoning, yesterday. Some 707 military cadres will receive 6 months training at the center, which offers courses in 7 departments, including party and government work, judiciary work, industrial and communications enterprise management, capital construction enterprise management, finance and trade enterprise management, science education administration, and municipal administration. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0816 GMT 11 Apr 85 OW]

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Fourth, we shall strengthen the playing of the general congresses of the people's courts in order to better meet the demand of the masses, and we should enhance the training of judges and clerks.

Fifth, we should strengthen the improvement of people's courts. In the province will establish the people's courts, and in the county will establish "one court per three townships." The people's courts will be established in order to deal with the "difficult" cases of the people.

Sixth, in line with the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of local governments, and the people's courts will be established in the people's congresses and their people's committees.

The tasks facing the people's courts are heavy and great. In order to complete the tasks of the party, we should develop an organization, unite as one in work, and strive for the people's courts. We should make new contributions to strengthening the government, to the people's courts, and to guarding and promoting the socialist construction of the country and building the four modernizations.

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NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL PROCURATORATE WORK REPORT

SK020404 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 85 p 3

["Excerpts" from the report on the work of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Procuratorate given by Yu Jian, chief procurator of the provincial procuratorate, at the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress on 20 May 1985]

[Excerpts] Since the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, people's procuratorates at various levels throughout the province have persistently dealt strict blows to serious crimes, including economic crimes, in line with the arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee. In carrying out the struggle, they conscientiously implemented the CPC Central Committee's principles and policies and the NPC's resolutions and regulations, further clarified the ideology guiding the professional procuratorial work, more resolutely and voluntarily served the general task and general objective of socialist modernization, fully performed the functional role of procuratorial organs in supervising the enforcement of laws, and made due contributions to further improving public order and to guaranteeing and promoting the smooth progress of the economic reform and the four modernizations.

1. Since 1984, our province has continued to deepen the struggle to deal severe blows to crimes and has achieved great successes in this regard. Under the unified leadership, arrangements, and direction of the provincial CPC committee, and the supervision of the provincial people's congress, and bearing firmly in mind the major targets to be attacked, procuratorial organs at various levels across the province worked in close coordination and fought in unison with public security departments, courts, and judicial and other relevant departments to deal resolute blows to and punish severely, without mercy, murderers, rapists, robbers, and other serious criminals guilty of bombings, serious theft, serious hooliganism, and abduction and sale of people, who endangered the people's interest and undermined public security to a serious extent. Under the unified leadership of the CPC committees of the province and various cities and prefectures, procuratorial organs at the provincial, prefectural, and city levels exerted concerted efforts with public security departments, courts, and discipline inspection departments to enforce the law honestly and severely punish criminals on the basis of the principle of thoroughly exterminating evil, thus effectively dampening the arrogance of serious criminal activities, and winning the support and praise of the masses.

The struggle against serious crimes was carried out under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and the CPC committees at various levels with the concerted efforts of the people throughout the province, procuratorial and judicial departments, and various trades and professions. Public security was improved, remarkable and the people's sense of safety enhanced. However, judging from the overall situation of the province, public security was not even and stable. The incidence of crimes dropped, but the decline was not large in terms of major and appalling cases. We should fully estimate and clearly understand such a situation, clearly discern the protractedness, arduousness, and complexity of the struggle, overcome blind complacency and relaxation of efforts, and guard against the emergence of the new problem of failing to deal effective and timely blows. We should resolutely continue the principle of giving "stricter and quicker" punishment according to law, coordinate our efforts to strike surely, accurately, and relentlessly at criminals with other measures to tackle public security problems in a comprehensive manner, and strive to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in public order.

2. Dealing blows to economic crimes is an important duty of procuratorial organs entrusted by the law. Earlier last year, the procuratorial organs of some localities neglected dealing blows to economic crimes when the struggle against criminal offenses was enhanced. We urged in a timely manner all the procuratorial organs of the province to deal blows to both serious criminal offenses and economic offenses in order to ensure the smooth progress of the economic reform and economic construction. Proceeding from reality, they adopted measures to intensify the struggle against economic crimes. First, they struck at economic crimes in a planned and systematic manner with the focus pinpointed, thus promoting the restructuring and consolidation of the economy. Second, with the focus placed on major and appalling cases, they dealt blows to the serious criminals who took advantage of reform and used reform as an excuse to embezzle public funds, take bribes, smuggle and sell smuggled goods, speculate, evade or refuse to pay taxes, steal state and collective funds and property, and infringe upon the legal rights and interest of specialized households and economic associations. Third, in view of the situation in which procuratorial cadres and policemen of some localities were overcautious in handling cases or failed to handle cases professionally because of a lack of understanding of policies and laws and the new situations, they coordinated the efforts of higher and lower levels, and selected a group of typical and important cases for investigations and study in order to improve the quality of handling cases. According to the statistics of the economic cases handled by the procuratorial organs themselves in 1984, some 1,600 cases were recorded for investigations, of which 120 were major and appalling cases, and more than 4.8 million yuan of economic losses were recovered for the state.

At present, many new situations and new problems have emerged in our struggle against economic criminal activities following further opening to the outside, further enlivening of the domestic economy and the development of the economic reform. First, although being heavily struck, economic criminal activities are still very serious and, in many localities, on the rise evidently. Seizing every opportunity, economic criminals commit bigger and bigger crimes and become more and more rampant. Second, the crimes committed by taking advantage of reform and in the name of reform are conspicuous. Criminals directly undermine the

reform of the economic structure by abusing power for selfish interest, embezzlement, bribe-taking, speculation and swindle, smuggling and selling smuggled goods. Third, major and appalling economic crimes are conspicuous. In particular, a few state cadres and staff members and workers colluded with criminals in society to embezzle a large amount of state and collective funds and property, thus seriously damaging the interest of the state and people. Fourth, new unhealthy trends are entangled with crimes, and cover important economic criminal activities. We should organize the masses of cadres and politicians to conscientiously study the CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the economic structure, enhance our understanding of the importance of the struggle against economic crimes, further strengthen the procuratorial work concerning economic crimes in line with the demands of the party and the people, and resolutely investigate, handle and strictly punish serious economic crimes. People who interfere in and hinder the handling of cases and those who instigate and shield crimes should be sternly dealt with in the course of checking unhealthy trends, consolidating discipline and rectifying the party, and those whose activities constitute a crime should be held criminally liable so that procuratorial work can better safeguard and serve the development of the economic reform.

3. Developing socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system are important tasks to ensure economic reform and economic construction. Since 1984, in coordination with the struggle against criminal and economic offenses, procuratorial organs at various levels throughout the province, focusing on the party's central work, have placed on file for investigation according to law some 230 law and discipline violating cases on encroachment on the democratic and personal rights of citizens and on serious dereliction of duty, and have prosecuted and pursued the criminal liabilities of some 170 persons. We have upheld the principle that everyone is equal before law, and made sure that the law is strictly enforced and that no one is wronged or shielded. In the meantime, we have paid attention to social effect when handling law and discipline violations. We decided not to prosecute those with minor offenses who may have their criminal liabilities exempted. This has played a positive role in preventing the sharpening of contradictions, reducing crimes, strengthening unity among the people, and enhancing the sense of the legal system of the state working personnel.

Procuratorial organs at various levels throughout the province have also strengthened the work to handle the people's complaints and appeals over the past year, accepting some 17,000 complaints and appeals revealed in the people's letters and visits, and concluding some 4,000 cases. Through investigating and handling the complaints and appeals, they have dealt blows to crimes, corrected a few wrong, unjustified and, framed-up verdicts left by history, resolved some long-standing difficult cases, safeguarded the legal rights and interest of the citizens, and forged closer ties between state organs and the masses.

Ensuring the democratic rights of citizens, and safeguarding the sanctity of the socialist legal system are important functions of the people's procuratorial organs entrusted by the Constitution and laws. In the prosecution against law and discipline violations, and handling of complaints, procuratorial organs have

the responsibility to prosecute and supervise law violations and crimes of the state working personnel and cadres and policemen of public security, procuratorial, and judicial organs. This has played a positive role in carving the lofty image of the state working personnel, in particular public security, procuratorial, and judicial organs. At present, there are many obstacles and difficulties in handling such cases, and law and discipline procuratorial work is still a weak link. We should be determined to change such a situation, face up to the difficulties, and conscientiously perform our duties.

CS0: 4005/1129

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN RURAL IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK MEETING ENDS

SK220416 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Excerpts] After a 5-day session, the provincial rural ideological and political work conference ended in Changchun on 22 June.

The conference analyzed and summed up the situation and the basic experiences in rural ideological and political work during the past few years, and studied the tasks for the near future. Ten units introduced their experiences in strengthening the ideological and political work at the conference.

Comrade Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech at the conference. He pointed out: At present, we should closely link the basic task for rural ideological and political work with the actual conditions of the rural economic restructure. While striving to build a high degree of material civilization, we should set up a rank of new-type peasants with ideals, a sense of discipline, educational knowledge, and morality. Cultivating new-type socialist peasants is not a person's subjective desire but an objective desire for historical development. At present, the rural areas have entered into a new stage of readjusting the structure of production, and started to turn from traditional to modernized agriculture and from the self-supporting and semi-self-supporting economy to the commodity economy on a large scale. Peasants are encouraged to have the new ideas, morality, educational knowledge, and a sense of discipline. This is a task of extreme importance for the rural ideological and political work.

Vice Governor Wang Jinshan made a speech concerning the situation of the rural economic restructure and new tasks for the rural ideological and political work. (Xu Jizheng), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee, presented a plan for the major tasks of the current propaganda work.

CSO: 4005/1103

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN TO HOLD EDUCATIONAL WORK MEETING IN AUGUST

SK250428 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Excerpts] On 7 June, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial CPC committee in order to implement the guidelines of the national educational work conference and the CPC Central Committee's decision on the reform of the educational system.

Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC committee, members of the leading party group of the provincial government, and responsible comrades of relevant departments studied the documents and listened to the reports together and discussed ways to implement the central authority's decision.

From 19 to 21 June, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government held a preparatory meeting for the provincial educational work conference with the participation of the directors of the city, prefectural and autonomous prefectural propaganda departments and education bureaus, heads of the educational offices under some large enterprises, directors of county educational bureaus, and responsible persons of universities and colleges. The meeting decided to hold the provincial educational work conference in early August.

The provincial CPC committee decided: From now on, party and government leaders at all levels should spend 2 months deeply conducting investigations and studies in cooperation with departments at different levels--the provincial, prefectural and county educational departments, and universities and colleges. On the basis of conducting investigations and studies, all cities and counties and schools of higher learning should respectively propose their opinions on and typical experiences in the reform of the educational system; and the province should set forth such issues for discussion at the provincial educational work conference as a provision on a 9-year compulsory education; a provisional suggestion on developing vocational and technical education; a provision on collecting extra educational charges from localities; a 5-year plan for training primary and middle school teachers to upgrade their quality; a provisional program for reforming the higher educational administration system; a plan for distributing

institutions of higher learning, setting up specialized courses and readjusting personnel; a basic program for developing secondary specialized schools attached to the province; opinions on adding the investments in the educational work; and a specific program for implementing the decision.

Besides the original educational funds for capital construction, this year the province will allocate 11 million yuan for housing construction for teachers and young and middle-aged intellectuals who have made outstanding contributions. The provincial CPC committee urged all cities, prefectures, and counties to make the greatest efforts to collect funds for concentratively solving the housing problems of primary and middle school teachers. The provincial CPC committee and the provincial government also urged CPC committees and governments at all levels to formulate specific plans for welcoming the first National Teachers' Day on 19 September 1985.

CSO: 4005/1103

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING'S SUN WEIBEN SPEAKS ON ENHANCING PARTY SPIRIT

SK020707 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 1 July, at a meeting of provincial-level organs to commend advanced and excellent collectives and individuals, Sun Weiben, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke on how to enhance party spirit and to strengthen the building of the organs under the provincial CPC committee.

He stressed that communist party members should correctly foster a concept of money, pleasure, and their positions.

Party members and cadres reflected that this was a good party lecture and that they had spent a good day.

Sun Weiben said: Strengthening party spirit is a main subject of the current party building and party spirit is a special characteristic of the vanguard of the proletariat. Party spirit includes the brilliant stand of the proletariat, a world outlook of scientific dialectical materialism, a firm outlook on life with which we dedicate our lives to the struggle for communism, and a sense of morality with which we regard the interests of the party as higher than anything else. Party spirit is [words indistinct] that tells the communist party from other parties as well as demarcation line between the level of the vanguard and the level of the common workers and people. The principal content of strengthening party spirit is to correctly foster a concept of money, pleasure, and their positions. Encouraging some people to become rich ahead of others does not mean advocating the idea of putting money first in everything. In the course of supporting the poor to become rich, communist party members should give first priority in seeking spiritual wealth [words indistinct].

Our communist party members need not abstain from talking about enjoyment and happiness. However, we must draw a line as to enjoyment and happiness. That is, enjoyment and happiness must conform to the party's basic purpose.

With regard to the issue on how to regard a position, communist party members should always persist in the idea of the individual's position completely submitting to the demands of the development of the party's cause.

He called on the provincial-level organs to take the concept of strengthening party spirit as a principal content of the regular activities of the organizations in order to remarkably upgrade the quality of party members of the provincial-level organs, to make rapid progress in the building of the organs, and to ensure a reliable guarantee for the leadership of the provincial CPC committee over the causes.

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS TO HOLD SESSION IN JULY

SK220606 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The 14th meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on the afternoon of 21 June. The meeting adopted resolutions on convening the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, and on the 1985 provincial budget. The meeting decided to convene the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress in mid-July. The session will discuss and examine the motions of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee with regard to readjusting the number of staffers of the Standing Committee and appointing a president of the provincial higher people's court and a chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate. It will also examine and discuss the motion of Governor Quan Shuren with regard to readjusting the number of staffers of the provincial people's government.

The meeting opened in Shenyang City on 18 June. During the meeting members also heard a report given by Vice Governor Sun Qi with regard to assessing work and examined and approved the temporary provisions of Anshan city on managing urban public assets and the temporary regulations of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee on the procedure of formulating local regulations and rules. In concluding the meeting, members also heard a report given by Tang Hongguang, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, on relaying the situation in the first session of the Sixth NPC.

Zhang Zhengde, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, including Xie Huangtian, Zhao Shi, Liu Wen, Lou Erkang, Fu Zhonghai, Gu Jingxin, Liu Zenghao, Liu Peng, and Feng Yousang.

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NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG CITY LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN FOR CIVILITY

SK300443 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Effective 30 July, Shenyang City will impose a 0.5-yuan fine on people who spit and an 0.3-yuan fine on those who litter. Heavier punishments will be given to those whose offenses are more serious. This is (?a part of) the city's campaign to cultivate civilized citizens, to create civilized units, and to build a civilized city.

The Shenyang City CPC Committee and Government held a mobilization rally this morning. Sun Weiben, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and (Shi Baoyuan), deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region, spoke at the rally. Attending the rally were the relevant leading comrades of the province, Shenyang City, and the Shenyang Military Region, cadres at or above the county and regimental levels of Shenyang City, and PLA commanders and soldiers. Cadres and the masses of all units throughout the city listened to or watched the relay of the rally at their own units. Comrade Li Changchun, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee, gave a brief report at the rally.

At this morning's rally on the thoroughgoing campaign to cultivate civilized citizens, to create civilized units, to build a civilized city, and to achieve remarkable improvement in the city's social conduct at an early date, Sun Weiben, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, urged CPC committees and governments at various levels across the province to enhance their understanding of the importance of the campaign, strengthen leadership over it, and adopt effective and realistic measures to make it successful from beginning to end.

(Shi Baoyuan), deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region, also spoke at the rally. He said: Carrying out the campaign in depth is not only a glorious task for the people of Shenyang City but also an unshirkable duty for every commander and soldier stationed in the city. The commanders and soldiers should carry forward our army's glorious tradition of serving the people wholeheartedly and, with a sense of being masters of the state, make more and greater contributions to the campaign together with the people of Shenyang.

CSO: 4005/1129

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG'S LI LIAN VISITS PERSONNEL WHO WORKED IN PROVINCE

SK230-32 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 21 June, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, visited representatives of all scientific and technological personnel in Shanghai who had ever engaged in construction undertakings in Heilongjiang. Li Lian was imbued with ardent love for the representatives and said: Most of you were students under the age of 20 in those days. You came from a large city in the south to the northern tip of the motherland where the weather was cold and the ground frozen and made many contributions to Heilongjiang. The Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government will never forget you. Elders and the people of Heilongjiang will never forget you. As Heilongjiang is still under construction, you are asked to visit there if you have time. With regard to developing Heilongjiang's economy, we need Shanghai's advanced technology and experiences in management. I hope that you will be able to strengthen the relations between Heilongjiang and Shanghai--in particular, to enhance the information exchange and economic and technological cooperation--and to make further contributions to your second hometown in the new age.

Comrade Li Lian's expectation deeply touched representatives.

In conclusion, Comrade Li Lian entrusted a representative to relay his greetings to all those who had worked in Heilongjiang.

CSO: 4205/1103

NORTHEAST REGION

GAO DI VIEWS JILIN PARTY SPIRIT

SK281415 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Gao Di, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPT Committee, entitled "The Issue of Party Spirit Is an Issue of World Outlook," carried in the journal JILIAN SHENGHUO [PARTY ORGAN LIFE]; date of issuance of the journal not given]

[Text] Why can't some comrades straighten out the relations between the part and the whole and between the individual and the state? Why do new unhealthy trends emerge? The fundamental problem lies in some comrades whose party spirit is not strong and political awareness not high.

The party spirit of the Communist Party members calls on every Communist Party member to submit himself to the organization and the interest of the party. The purpose of the Communist Party is to serve the people, and the interest of the party means the interest of the people. Our country represents the people, and the interest of the state is compatible with that of the people. The interest of the party, the people, and the state constitutes the whole. Every part should subordinate itself to the whole. Damaging the whole situation and the interest of the whole means a violation of the interest of the party, the state, and the people, and a lack of party spirit.

To submit individuals to the organization and the part to the whole is the organizational principle of the Communist Party, and a character every Communist Party member, the party's leading cadres in particular, should possess. Whether we can carry out this principle is, fundamentally speaking, a matter of world outlook, and a matter concerning why a party member has joined the party, and why he has served as a cadre.

The purpose of Communist Party members in joining the party is to fight for communism. Why should they fight for communism? Because communism is the best society that man can have, in which everyone is granted full freedom and happiness. In fighting, there must be sacrifice. The Communist Party members should voluntarily sacrifice all they have for the party's cause and the people's interest. If their purpose is not to sacrifice or, in other words, to make contributions, but to pursue selfish interest, they cannot be called true communists, and therefore will not be qualified Communist Party members. The

interest of the party and people, of course, includes the individual interest of party members. When the party's cause prospers and the people become wealthy, individual party members will also become rich correspondingly. However, the party's interest and the obligations of the Communist Party members call on every Communist Party member to be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts. If they fail to respond to the call of their own minds, they will lose the qualifications for a Communist Party member. If we do not have the determination to sacrifice ourselves for the cause of the party and the people, we should not join the Communist Party. The Communist Party does not want members who pursue selfish interest at the expense of the interest of the party and the people.

Party cadres should shoulder heavier tasks, and therefore, should have higher political awareness. If a cadre does not carry out the purpose of making good contributions and rendering better service, he should not serve as a cadre. If we let people who are preoccupied with their personal gains and losses serve as cadres, they will certainly abuse their powers for selfish interest and indulge in various unhealthy trends and they are promoted to serve as "officials" and vice versa. The more power they hold, the more damage they will cause.

The issue of party spirit is in issue of world outlook. Education is indispensable in acquiring a communist world outlook. In carrying out education in party spirit, we should pay attention to the fundamental work of acquiring a communist world outlook, and bear in mind the task of heightening the ideological awareness of party members. Political awareness is not an abstract thing. To determine whether a person's political awareness is high or low, we need only observe whether he works for the interest of the party, the people, and others or for his own interest. We should pay attention to examining and strengthening the behavior of party members and cadres in their actual work and daily lives, carry out criticism and self-criticism against specific faults, and conduct vivid and concrete education so that party members and cadres will gradually raise their awareness and enhance their party spirit. This is the most fundamental task for party building.

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

JILIN PARTY BIRTHDAY--On the evening of 30 June, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial cultural department jointly held a concert to celebrate the 64th birthday of the party at Changchun City Workers' Palace. The provincial opera troupe presented varied and colorful programs on the party's birthday. Actors and actresses, imbued with ardent love, sang such songs as "The Party, Our Dear Mother, "Presenting a Song to the Dear Party," and "The Bright Red Sun Will Never Set." These songs made the audience recall the course of the Chinese revolution. Appreciating the concert were leading comrades of the province, including Gao Di, Wang Xianjin, Gao Dezhan, Wang Zhongyu, Zhang Shiyong, (Yu Disheng), Liu Yunzhao, Li Yaquan, (Su Qinglin), Hui Liangyu, Wu Duo, Li Diping, Yu Lin, and Zhang Kaijing. Also appreciating the concert were (Meng Guicheng), senior officer of the PLA units stationed in Changchun; and (Wu Yuxia) and (Fan Yueben), leading comrades of the Changchun City CPC Committee. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Jun 85]

HEILONGJIANG YOUTH-PALACE MEETING--The Harbin City Children's Palace held a meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of its founding this morning. The meeting which opened at 0930, was attended by Lu Zhengcao, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee; Wang Guangmei, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee; (Gao Deyuan), secretary of the All-China Children's Center, and leading personnel of the departments concerned from the provincial and Harbin City organs. The Harbin City Children's Palace is one of the country's children's centers that had been built long ago. In 1960, Comrade Zhu De wrote the name of the palace. Since the past 30 years after its founding, the palace has recruited more than 7,000 members from groups for various activities and trained a large number of outstanding personnel for the state. The scientific branch under the children's palace provides 14 specialized courses for training and has 32 groups with 950 members engaging in various activities. At the meeting, Lu Zhengcao extended cordial regards to the children on behalf of Deng Yingchao and Kang Keqing and congratulations on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of its founding. At the meeting, the announcer also read congratulatory messages sent by Kang Keqing, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation; (Sun Zhixiu) education specialist, the All-China Child-Care Work Commission under the CYL National Committee, and by children's centers of various provinces and cities throughout the country. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Jun 85]

31 July 1985

N-E INSTITUTE FOR ETHNIC MINORITIES--Shenyang, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--Preparatory work has begun in the port city of Dalian for the first institute for ethnic minorities in northeast China, a local educational official said today. The school will begin in 1987, and the students will be enrolled mainly from among minorities living in Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang provinces and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. These are inhabited by the Manchu, Hui, Mongolian, Korean, Oroqen and Hezhen minorities. The institute will concentrate on science and engineering, and a number of training courses in various skills will also be offered to students. There are plans to build research centers, including one for the Manchu ethnic group, in the institute. Ten other institutes for ethnic minorities have already been built in other parts of China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0140 GMT 1 Jul 85 OW]

LIAONING TRAINING CENTER--A ceremony for the opening of a training center for military cadres to be transferred to civilian jobs was held in Shenyang City, Liaoning, yesterday. Some 707 military cadres will receive 6 months training at the center, which offers courses in 7 departments, including party and government work, judiciary work, industrial and communications enterprise management, capital construction enterprise management, finance and trade enterprise management, science education administration, and municipal administration. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0816 GMT 11 Apr 85 OW]

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